New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1492 — NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1856. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

A Yankee Sullivan—[illegible]

Yankee Sullivan has gone to his last account. His last round is fought. His name passes away from among the ranks of the active "Fancy," the glory of the "fighting men." Sullivan had enough in him to make a smart man; but [illegible], he was short and thrown only in a bad way. The recent revolution of affairs in San Francisco has caused him to put an end to his days, by his own hands, while he was yet in the vigor of life.

Sullivan's name appeared so often in years past in the columns of New-York newspapers, and he was engaged in so many "affairs" while residing in this City, that he may be considered as a character local to New-York. He was a native of Ireland, was born about 1807, began a career of vice and profligacy very early, and was transported to Sydney for a felony committed in England, and managing to make his escape, arrived at Sag Harbor, L. I., in the ship *Hamilton* in 1839 or '40. He had a reputation as a prize-fighter before he came to this country. His muscle was hardened, his tactics his own, his tricks nobody's but his; so he was a favorite with "the fancy" very soon after his arrival. As was to be expected, he soon made his way from Sag Harbor to New-York; hired a small place in Division-street, and there established a rum-shop to which he gave the appellation, suggestive enough, of the "Sawdust House." Presently, when his fame went abroad, his enemies "backed" an Englishman named Vincent Hammond, and Sullivan and Hammond arranged a "set-to," which came off near Philadelphia on the 2d of September, 1841. The stakes were $100 a side. There were eight rounds. Sullivan won easily. The fight lasted for only ten minutes, and Hammond was badly punished. Then came the fight between Tom Hyer and Country McCluskey; and after that a new challenge to Sullivan from one Secor. These two met accordingly on Staten Island, in January, 1842, to damage each other as much as in them lay, for $800 a side; Sullivan again winning—though only after a struggle of seven rounds. On the 29th of August, Sullivan met Bell, at Hart's Island, for a purse of $800, and was a third time the conqueror in the space of thirty-five minutes. Sullivan was called "Yankee" because in one of his English fights he went into the ring with the American flag wrapped about his loins. By this name of "Yankee Sullivan" he was generally known among the sporting men on both sides the water.

His most celebrated "mill" was that in which Thomas Hyer was his antagonist. This fight, after great preparations on both sides, took place at Rock Point, Maryland, on the 7th of February, 1849; the stakes being $10,000. It will be remembered that this contest created a marked excitement over the country, and large sums changed hands in bets upon the issue. It is needless to say that Hyer beat Sullivan badly, after a contest of seventeen minutes. In fact, "Yankee's" pluck in standing up to a man a third larger than he, and in every way ponderous, was matter of no small comment at the time. Sullivan betook his bruised carcass to Havana to recruit; came back to New-York after his wounds were healed, opened another liquor-shop in Chatham-street, which went by the name of "Sullivan's House," and fell back into his old ways. In October, 1853, he had another fight, at Boston Corners, with John Morrissey, who figures in the Baker trial. Sullivan went to California in 1850, soon after the breaking out of the gold fever, but remained there only a short time. He returned to this City, where he remained until the year 1854, and he then took up permanent residence in California, with the exception of a brief stay at the Sandwich Islands. His California career was degraded and vicious. He was concerned in the ballot box "stuffing" in San Francisco, at the time that Casey, the murderer of King, was implicated in that transaction; and was regularly engaged in the gambling operations in which has originated the existing state of things in San Francisco.

Not more than a year and a half ago, Sullivan was married in San Francisco, and he leaves a widow and infant child.

It was the fear of summary measures in regard to himself which impelled the unhappy man to take his own life. It seems to have been understood that the Vigilance Committee intended only to banish him from the State, not to inflict extreme punishment upon him; but the terrible scenes of the revolution at San Francisco worked upon Sullivan's mind to that extent that he put an end to his existence in prison. With a common case-knife he severed the main artery of the left arm, and was found dead upon his bed. It is a sad history. Sadder still, there are several people left of a similar kidney, who are likely to do as much mischief, and much in the same way as did Yankee Sullivan.

Drink made Sullivan insane. When overcome by liquor, he was furious against everybody, never distinguishing friend from foe. At bottom, however, as with one or two others of the same class, there was some good feeling, much overlaid by rascality and very difficult to be discerned; but still it was well to know that there was a kernel under a thorny husk.

Colonization.

Rev. John Seys, a special agent of the Colonization Society, has sailed from Savannah for Liberia, in the ship *Elvira Owen*. He goes out charged with the commission of examining the interior of the country, with a view of establishing receptacles for emigrants in the higher regions, back of Monrovia, where the fevers are not prevalent, and where the new-comers may struggle with little discomfort against the tribulations of acclimation.

The following interesting analysis of the passenger list of the *Elvira Owen* is furnished by the Savannah papers. It will be observed that two sets of colored emigrants are liberated slaves, who have received handsome bequests from their former masters:

Of the emigrants, 5 were from Litchfield, Ct.; 4 from Maryland, free; 5 from Virginia, liberated by will of Mr. Noel; 48 from Virginia, liberated by will of Mr. Kelly, and by him furnished with $15,000; 9 from Norfolk, Va., free; 12 from Halifax, N. C., liberated by will of Mr. Simmons; 29 from Kentucky, liberated by will of Mr. Graves, and by him furnished with $14,800; 26 from Kentucky, liberated by sundry persons; 7 from Missouri, liberated by Mr. Fullerson; 7 from Gallatin, Tenn., liberated by Mr. Barr; 2 from Tuscaloosa, Ala., liberated by will of Lincoln Clark; 5 from Augusta, Ga., liberated by will of Mr. Martin; 2 from Columbus, Ga., free; 24 from Winchester, Tenn., liberated by Mrs. Sharp; 14 from Columbus, Miss., liberated by Mrs. Holderness; 1 from Adairsville, Geo., bought himself; 4 from Augusta, Ga., free; 3 from Augusta, Ga., liberated by Mrs. Bryan; 3 from Augusta, Ga., liberated by Mrs. Marks; 12 from Rocky Plains, Ga., liberated by David Floyd; 1 from Columbia, Tenn., liberated by Judge Kennedy; 41 from Gwinnett County, Ga., liberated by will of Geo. M. Walters; 3 from Savannah, Ga.; 1 from Raleigh, N. C.; and two citizens of Liberia who had come to this country on business.

Epidemic among Horses.—The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* says that for about six weeks there has been an alarming epidemic among the horses in that section, and not only there, but in all parts of New England. Fourteen horses have been taken with it in Manchester. The *Mirror* says: "They are taken suddenly, without any apparent cause, with shivering and very hard breathing. In half an hour, in severe cases, horses become almost powerless, all action of the bowels and stomach ceases, though the appetite does not wholly depart. The disease is congestion of the lungs. It does not generally terminate fatally if attended to in season. The sickness lasts from eight to twelve days."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

All the Members of the Kansas Committee in Washington—Majority and Minority Reports.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29.

Mr. Oliver having returned, all the members of the Kansas Investigating Committee are now in Washington. Messrs. Sherman and Howard have just completed their report, and will probably submit it to the House to-morrow. The presentation of the minority report will be deferred a few days.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28.

Messrs. Howard and Sherman, of the Kansas Investigation Committee, have arrived.

DEBATE ON THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Stephens, having the floor, intimated his desire to offer a substitute.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked him to accept as an amendment thereto, in effect to repeal so much of the Kansas act as declares void the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Stephens—I do not accept it.

Mr. Campbell—I suppose not.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said Mr. Stephens' proposition was a side blow to kill the Kansas Bill.

Mr. Stephens denied this, expressing his desire that the latter should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He vindicated the Kansas-Nebraska act, and condemned the movements of the Northern people to thwart the policy of that measure. He said the pending bill admitted on its face that the Topeka Constitution was formed against law and order. He was inclined to think the real object of this movement was not so much to get Kansas into the Union as a Free State as to kindle the fires of civil war in the country.

Mr. Campbell, in the course of his reply to Mr. Stephens, said he would prove that Jefferson denied the constitutional power to acquire territory, and could produce the original manuscript of a letter written by Jefferson a few years before his death, in which he not only approved of the Missouri Compromise, but in express terms admitted the power of Congress to exclude Slavery. This letter he intended to have lithographed to accompany his speech. He denied that the Kansas-Nebraska bill carried out the provisions of the Compromise measures of 1850, arguing the constitutionality and expediency of excluding Slavery from the Territories.

Messrs. Campbell and Stephens repeatedly interrupted each other for explanations regarding the controverted points on Slavery.

Mr. Evans, of Texas, was in favor of admitting Kansas as soon as practicable, without regard to the number of inhabitants, providing a fair election could be had. He would send thither General Scott to secure such a result. He contended that popular sovereignty was an egregious error, because no people could exercise sovereign power till they had acquired complete jurisdiction over the soil.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, contended that the Administration must be held responsible for the present agitation, and argued against the extension of Slavery into the Territories.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, expressing a wish to strike down what has led to the present disturbances and restore things to where they were previous to the Kansas Nebraska act, offered an amendment substantially to restore the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Grow, of Penn., moved the previous question.

Mr. Walker, of Ala., made an unsuccessful motion to adjourn, and then moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived by 40 against 131.

The demand for the previous question was sustained by 92 against 63.

The main question was then ordered, that the bill be the first business in order on Monday.

Adjourned.

The House Bill for the Admission of Kansas—Mr. Dunn's Logic—Mr. Haven Astray—The Senate Rules Amended, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26, 1856.

THE STATE OF KANSAS.

The House of Representatives has at last got fairly at work upon the bill for the admission of Kansas, with a reasonable prospect of being able to pass it in the shape reported from the Committee on Territories, notwithstanding the treachery of a very few of those who *profess* to be Free-State men, but have never failed, since the commencement of this session, to throw all their influence in favor of the enemy.

Mr. Grow opened the debate yesterday in a clear, manly speech, setting forth the circumstances under which the people of Kansas formed their Constitution and made application to be admitted into the Union, and briefly stating why this application should be favorably received.

GEORGE G. DUNN AND HIS LOGIC.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, as I have already indicated, did not miss the opportunity while within the camp of the friends of Free Kansas, to strike a blow for the Pro-Slavery opposition. He was opposed to the bill, forsooth, because the officers of the State Government proposed to be recognized by it are under indictment for treason! That is to say, he refuses, as a law maker to redress the wrongs of Kansas and her champions of Liberty, because, at this precise hour, those wrongs are weighing upon them! Because a usurping Administration, sustaining the iniquitous laws of a fraudulent Territorial Legislature, has declared the State Government illegal, and arrested those who attempted to establish it, therefore a professed friend of freedom, representing a freedom-loving constituency in the State of Indiana, refuses as a legislator to decide between the Administration and the accused Free-State men,—refuses to loose their chains by taking the only step by which it is possible at *once* to blot out the stupendous scheme of fraud which has been perpetrated against the interest of the Freemen of Kansas, and to restore to them the right of legitimate self-Government! Can Mr. Dunn satisfy his constituents that his course is sensible, practical and honest? If yes, he is more fortunate than other Indianians here believe.

SOLOMON G. HAVEN ASTRAY, AS USUAL.

Mr. Haven, too, has again found himself compelled to go with the enemy. How strange it is that he always finds it necessary to "go in a gang by himself," and yet that his "gang" invariably pulls on the far end of the rope manned by the enemies of Freedom. He, like Mr. Dunn, wants the consideration of the pending bill postponed. The whole North is alive to the necessity of immediately rescuing Kansas from the oppression she now suffers. The whole North is fully satisfied that Missouri and not Kansas elected the Legislature which has imposed upon the Territory a despotism worse than Russian. But Mr. Haven is wiser than the people he represents, and won't open his ears to the evidence that long since impelled the honest instincts of the people to a verdict of guilty against those accused of trampling down all law and natural right in Kansas. He wants more light; and joins Mr. Dunn in the desire that the bill should be referred to the Committee of the Whole. Do

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS.

not these gentlemen know that such a reference inevitably smothers the bill? Do they not know that once referred it can never be reached again, because it will require a two-thirds vote, to take it up ahead of the hundreds of bills already upon the Calendar? Do they not know that if they can succeed in carrying this reference they will have done all that the Administration men ask, hope or desire? Can they suppose that specious professions of their purposes will prevent the country from looking directly to the results of the action they are advocating, and holding them accountable for those results, instead of judging them by their professions. Let it no more be said that Haven and Dunn act with the opposition to the Administration. Their consultations and their actions are with the enemy, and with them they should be counted at all times henceforth. They have a perfect right to pursue their present course. That is a matter between themselves, their consciences and their constituents. But it is important that the latter should understand the course of their representatives, and settle with them accordingly. That's all.

A VICTORY ANTICIPATED.

I trust that the mischievous movements of these gentlemen will not seriously embarrass the friends of the bill, now that it is known just where they are. Much of Mr. Haven's argument in favor of postponement was calculated to mislead some of our friends; but his unfortunate admission that he was against the bill anyhow, and was not likely to vote for it under any circumstances, opened the eyes of true men at once, and destroyed the influence which his argument might have had, except for this apparently accidental betrayal of his insincerity. As near as can be estimated now there is a majority of at least six and probably of ten for the bill, if a decision can be had upon it without much further delay. There is no reason why the vote should be deferred, for the subject has been debated all through the session, and further discussion will elicit no new ideas, or affect the result in the slightest degree. It is to be hoped the bill will be pressed to a vote by Monday at latest.

LICENSE AND LIMITS OF DEBATE.

In the Senate to-day a somewhat interesting discussion occurred upon a report, made by Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, of sundry amendments to the rules of the Senate, relating chiefly to the subject of restricting the license of debate. The report proposed several amendments, which, if adopted, would put it in the power of a partisan presiding officer to cut off a speaker upon pretence of being out of order, just as often as it should suit a partisan purpose to do so. The Senate, to its honor be it said, was unwilling to commit itself to the work thus blocked out for it, but—following the suggestions of Clayton, Crittenden and Seward—confined their action to the adoption of a single amendment making it the *duty* of the presiding officer of the body to call a Senator to order when transgressing the rules of the Senate, or the Parliamentary law. Heretofore, at least since Mr. Calhoun presided over the Senate, it has been held that the President of the body could not himself call a Senator to order, except upon application of another Senator.

AN INCONSISTENT CRITIC.

How inconsistent public men often are, at the very time when they deem themselves freest from any such suspicion. Thus to-day, Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, who certainly is not often betrayed into personalities upon the floor, while speaking upon the proposed amendment of the rules, took occasion to condemn what he deemed personality in Mr. Sumner's recent speech, at the same instant became a subject of his own strictures, by declaring his belief that Mr. Sumner intended to provoke a personal assault, and desired that it should be made even while he was upon the floor. It strikes me that this was rather personal on the part of the Senator from Louisiana,—unless the locality from which he hails relieves him from all suspicion of such an inconsistency.

AN ELEMENT OF REAL MANHOOD.

Mr. Toombs, in the course of a few remarks, presented a new idea which I suppose is not patented, and therefore may be repeated for your edification. He says whenever a company of "real men,—none of your shams," are thrown together for the considerations of questions upon which they differ, they were sure to fight. To illustrate his idea he went away back to the days of Constantine, and said that the first body of Christians, which ever assembled, battered each other's noses all about the question of the adoption of a Greek dipthong. The argument you perceive is, that the bull-dog quality of the readiness to enter into conflicts of violence and blood for the enforcement of a sentiment, or principle, or faith, is a constituent part of true manhood. It may be questioned whether the Georgia Senator's affirmation is not to be taken with just the qualification which we attach to the story that a Georgia costume is a standing shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

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Movements of Mr. Fillmore.

ARRIVAL AT LOCKPORT—HIS RECEPTION AND THE SPEECH OF GOV. HUNT.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, June 28.

Mr. Fillmore reached Lockport at 10 o'clock this morning. He was received at the depot by a large number of citizens, on horseback and in carriages, with a company of military and music. A procession was formed, and Mr. Fillmore conducted to the American Hotel, where he was received by Gov. Hunt, who welcomed him home, and said: "While our citizens recognize in you an eminent citizen who has attained the highest distinction by virtue of integrity, ability, and an honest zeal in the service of his country, they feel a just pride in those free institutions which develop manly energies, the true passport to public honors. It has been your lot to bear a conspicuous part in national history, and to act upon important measures which have excited deep interest and produced grave conflicts of opinion. These differences ought not, among liberal reflecting minds, and surely will not be permitted to weaken the sentiments of respect so justly due to your public character and private virtues. If, by some healing miracle, the disturbing questions which have proved so fruitful in domestic strife, could to-day be terminated by restoring the basis established during your administration of the Government—if all the evils engendered by the subsequent departures from that policy could now be blotted out from history, no one can doubt that a large majority of the American people, of all parties, and in all sections of our common country, would truly rejoice, and indulge in brighter hopes of the permanence of our national liberty, our union, and independence." [Applause.]

Mr. Fillmore, in reply, deprecated the disturbance of measures alluded to by Gov. Hunt, and expressed the hope that the people would take such a course as may be considered best calculated to restore tranquillity and preserve the harmony of the Union. He deprecated the undue exercise of foreign influence in the Government, and declared in favor of self-government by the people, and against any unjust, illegal interference of States with the affairs of other States or of the Territories.

Considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Fillmore proceeds to Buffalo at 3¼ P. M.

HIS ARRIVAL HOME—RECEPTION BY THE BUFFALONIANS.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 28.

Mr. Fillmore's reception was the greatest public demonstration that ever transpired in this city. Early in the morning the stores and public buildings were lavishly decorated with flags and banners and devices in the best taste imaginable. Main-street was perfectly covered with ornaments in the shape of flags. Nearly every building for seven or eight squares was decorated. The shipping in the harbor had bunting flying at their mast-heads.

Mr. Fillmore arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, *via* the Falls road. The procession formed at the depot. It was composed of military, the city firemen, the Board of Trade, and private citizens. It was half-an-hour in passing a given point. It paraded through the principal streets to Niagara square, where a stand was erected. After reaching the platform thirteen young ladies, dressed in white, came forward, and each presented Mr. Fillmore with a bouquet. H. W. Rogers then delivered an address on behalf of the citizens, welcoming Mr. Fillmore home. Mr. Fillmore replied, thanking them for the compliment bestowed by his fellow-citizens, without party reference, and reverting to his tour in Europe, contrasting the condition of that continent with this, adding, he received congratulations, not as a party affair, but as from old friends, whom he had known for thirty years. He closed by thanking his friends for the cordial manner with which they had welcomed him home.

He then retired to his residence, escorted by the military, and cheered by the large crowd present. The streets were perfectly crowded, but everything went off in perfect order.

The American Party in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 28.

There is considerable excitement in the American Party in regard to the State Convention of Tuesday next. At a large meeting in Charlestown last night the attempt to sell out the party to the Republicans was denounced, and the delegates were instructed to go for Fillmore. In other places Fillmore delegates have also been elected, but in Newburyport an American meeting has ratified Fremont. The Fillmore men say that if the Springfield Convention indorses Fremont they will bolt and organize anew for the Presidential campaign.

Sinking of the Steamer Moderator.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 27.

The steamer *Moderator*, from Pittsburg with a cargo of dry goods, struck on a snag, 60 miles below here, last night, and sank immediately. No lives were lost. The loss on the vessel is not known.

Assassination at Hyde Park.

HYDE PARK, Penn., Saturday, June 28.

Mr. P. Stephens, Justice of the Peace at this place, was shot dead this afternoon, near here, whilst riding in a carriage. Wm. W. Jones, who was with him at the time, says he was so frightened that he did not stop to look for the murderer. The deceased leaves a family.

The Expected Steamer at Quebec.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 29—3 P. M.

The steamship *North America* is now over eleven days out from Liverpool for Quebec, and is fully due. Efforts have been made to-day to communicate by telegraph with Quebec, but, owing probably to storms East of this, we have been unable to accomplish it.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 29.

The thermometer to-day, ranged from 96° to 100° in the shade. There was a heavy thunder storm at Portland, to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 29.

The thermometer here, to-day, stood 98° in the shade, and 96° in the steeple of the State House—an elevation of 100 feet.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 29.

Thermometer, 95° to 98° in the shade.

Amusements.

The Summer Garden (there is something cool and grateful in the name) will be opened on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, under the direction of Mr. Dion Boucicault. This dramatic retreat, it may be well to mention, stands on the spot formerly occupied by Mr. Wallack's theatre, and externally presents very much the same appearance. The name of Garden is justified by certain floral attributes which will shed their gentle influence o'er the hole where you pay your fifty cents. You leave commerce and the world behind the moment you have secured your ticket, and plunge at once into a wilderness of bloom laden exotics. You are surrounded by all those beautiful, love-provoking things which the imaginative *Claude Melnotte* pictured to the too sanguine *Pauline*. Fountains, flowers, flutes, fragrance and figures (in the coolest of marble) intoxicate the senses with delicious combinations. In that portion of the Garden, devoted to dramatic purposes, every attention has been bestowed on a proper amount of ventilation. A huge fan (worked by powerful machinery, and suspended from the roof) wafts perfumed gales to the hot brow of the visitor. This contrivance, simple in itself, has been admirably applied, and will entirely obviate any unpleasant consequences from extreme heat. A number of new pieces, never played in New-York, will be produced during the season, such as the *Phantom*, (said to be the most intense drama in the language,) *Lafayette, The Chameleon, The Cat Changed into a Woman*, &c., &c. The company are, Mr. Boucicault, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr. F. B. Howe, (Boston Theatre,) Mr. Ralton, (Philadelphia,) Mr. Burnett, (Baltimore,) and others. Miss Agnes Robertson, Miss Jessie Macklean, Miss Ada Clare, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Johnstone, and others. The Orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Robert Stoepel, and will be composed of the best musicians in the City. It is intended to make a feature of this department.

Niblo's Garden.—To-night the Ravels revive Lehman's great spectacle of the "Elf King," and, in addition, give a variety of excellent Summer entertainments. Miss Emma Stanley—an artist of great merit—has been engaged by Mr. Niblo, and will shortly appear in a novel entertainment.

National Theatre.—The performances, to-night, will consist of the "Battle of Brandywine," the "Magic Barrel" and the "Hole in the Wall."

Bowery Theatre.—Mr. John Brougham enters on his term of management to-night, and produces Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth" for the occasion. The company engaged by Mr. Brougham is remarkably good,—much superior to any company hitherto engaged at this house. He deserves success, and will, doubtless meet with it.

Barnum's Museum.—Still the Prize Drama. This patriotic play will be peculiarly seasonable during the present week, and will, doubtless, draw overflowing crowds. "New-York Patriots" every night; various entertainments in the afternoons. To-day, at 3 o'clock, an entirely new piece, written by a gentleman of this City, will be produced. It is called "I Prefer the Widow."

Keller's Tableaux.—These admirable entertainments are still continued at the Empire Hall. New Tableaux are added every week, and nothing is neglected that can contribute to the enjoyment of an Art evening.

The Dusseldorf Gallery and the Egyptian Museum are institutions which should never be neglected. They are superior to anything of the kind on this Continent.

Burton's Theatre.—An attractive bill is offered here to-night—the principal piece being "London Assurance," in which Mr. and Mrs. Chisp will appear.

Musical, Dramatic, and Art Items.

The Mendelssohn Union, a young and flourishing association, will give its fourth and last *soirée* of the season at the City Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening, when Mendelssohn's music to Racine's "Athalie," with other selections, will be performed under the direction of Mr. Morgan.... The celebrated composer W. V. Wallace has met with a severe affliction, arising, it is supposed, from over-work. He has become almost totally blind, and is now under the first medical treatment of London. He has been advised to return to America, and will probably do so in a very few weeks. Mr. Wallace has been busily engaged during his sojourn in Europe in completing two operas, which will be produced in Paris and London next Fall. The application has resulted in this dreadful calamity. It is hoped, however, that repose and the pure air of America will restore his vision.... Ristori has made a great success in London in the "Medée." The papers are very enthusiastic about her, but she does not displace Rachel in the Temple of Fame. She is looked on as the equal of that great actress.... The Silesian papers speak of a new wind instrument, which has lately been produced at Glogau; it is played upon through the nose instead of the mouth, and, according to the Silesian critic, gives a "melodious, melting, heart-rejoicing tone," to which no other wind instrument played in the usual way has yet attained.... The National Gallery.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the "new" Botticelli, one of the latest purchases by Sir C. Eastlake, is an old copy, the head having been twice painted in and out.... Among the pictures lately sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson, a sunset, by Cuyp, went for 265 guineas; a landscape, by Van der Heyden and Van der Velde, for 234 guineas; a sea-piece, by Van der Velde, 210 guineas; "The Egg Dance," by Teniers, 660 guineas; a "Last Supper," by Albano, 110 guineas; and "The Castle of Bentheim," by Ruysdael, 1,310 guineas.... Mr. Braham has returned from Lisbon. While crossing the Bay of Biscay he delighted his fellow-passengers and crew by singing his father's famous song, "The Bay of Biscay, O!"... Mme. Ristori is said to be 150,000 francs the richer for her last Paris season of three months.... Covent Garden Theatre, it is very currently reported, and we believe with great show of truth, will by next season be rebuilt and completed. The building is very far less injured by the recent fire than is generally supposed; the external shell will need very little renovation, and the basement vaults, of great extent and utility, are almost uninjured.... It is rumored also that Meyerbeer is engaged on a work for the Royal Italian Opera, which will inaugurate the new opera house.... "Le Fanfaron des Vices," the new comedy, by MM. Dumanoir and Bienville, just produced at the Theatre Gymnase, of Paris seems to be yet another picture of the life as men ought to live, and of the people as men should live among. It is said by M. Janin to have succeeded.... Lola Montez has been getting into one of her usual difficulties in Australia, but has not succeeded in getting out of it with her customary tact. She thought fit to bully the manager of a theatre before his wife's face. The latter fired up at the insults heaped on her husband, pitched into the fair Lola and gave her a most scientific and satisfactory thrashing. Lola had to send for a roll of sticking plaster and the doctor. What is worse than this, the manager's wife thirsts for more satisfaction, and is longing to have another turn. Poor Lola walks in the shadow of a mighty cowhide.... The *Literary Gazette*, which is rather famous for discovering mare's nests, informs its readers that a vine-dresser of Albano, near Rome, is said to have found in a vineyard the celebrated ring of Polycrates. It is asserted that the possessor has been offered fifty thousand dollars for it by an Englishman, but has declined it, expecting to make a more profitable bargain with the Emperor Alexander.... A statute of Burke by Mr. Thorn, and of Curran by Mr. Carew, will be placed in St. Stephen's hall. The price of the new figures will be £1,000 each.... Italian journals announce the purchase (at Milan) of three pictures by Pietro Perugino for the National Gallery. They also express a hope that "the administration of the N. G. have been happier in their purchase *this time* than when they bought the Paul Veronese".... Some curious paintings have been discovered on the walls of Hadleigh Church, Essex, the oldest being of the thirteenth century, the latest of the fifteenth. Among them is a representation of the legend of St. George and the Dragon, with all the accessories necessary to the full comprehension of the story.... The "Kissing Polka" is said to be the rage in London. A cool and refreshing sort of dance for the watering places, we should think.... The Sacred Harmonic Society give their last *soirée* this evening at Dodworth's Saloon.... Vestvali (who was to have commenced a series of operatic entertainments to-night) is quite sick, and unable to appear in public.... It is rumored that Laura Keene and Mr. Burton have come to terms; it is also rumored that Laura Keene is negotiating for the purchase of another place, (Buckley's new hall,) for giving theatrical entertainments; it is further rumored that neither of these rumors is correct.... Thalberg, the pianist, will arrive here in the Fall, and give a series of concerts prior to his departure for England.... They have a Spanish dramatic company in San Francisco. A programme before us contains two pieces, "Tio Canivitas," a comic opera, and "Muerto, Diablillo y Guerrero," a farce.... La Grange and Gottschalk gave a concert at Buffalo on Friday.

Arrival of the Alma.

The steamship *Alma*, from Southampton on the 14th, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Asia*.

New-York Conference of the Methodist Church.

This body of ministers adjourned June 25, after a session at Bridgeport of one week. Some of the more prominent clerical appointments for the year are the following:

William H. Norris, Presiding Elder of the New-York district; Forsyth-street Church, E. M. Hatfield; Cherry-street Church, W. P. Corbitt; Willett-street, W. McAllister; Second-street, S. W. King; Allen street, H. Bangs; Norfolk street, J. B. Searles; Ninth-street, J. Henson; Seventh-street, D. Pilsbury; Thirty-seventh-street, H. Husted.

Brooklyn—Sands-street, John Miley; Washington-street, Charles Shelling; York street, C. Kelsey; First-place, J. H. Rylance; Pacific-street, J. Kennaday; Carlton-avenue, J. B. Wood; Summerfield Chapel, J. M. Reid; South Second-street, J. S. Mitchell; North Fifth-street, C. T. Mallory; South Third-street, L. C. Cheney; South Fifth-street, R. L. Jones; Flushing, T. H. Burch; Hempstead, S. J. Fox.

Bridgeport District—E. E. Griswold, Presiding Elder; New-Haven District, A. Nash, Presiding Elder; New-Haven, First Church, M. L. Scudder; John-street, J. Pegg, Jr.; George-street, W. F. Collins; Hartford, L. S. Weed; Middletown, W. C. Hoyt.

Dr. Whedon and Dr. Floy, both of this Conference, are the editors, the first of the *Quarterly Review*, and the latter of the *National Magazine*.

The paper sent down from the General Conference recommending an alteration of the Discipline, so as to allow the ordination of Bishops for Africa, was non-concurred in, by a vote of 38 in favor to 89 against it.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Slaver Braman.

To-morrow the libel against the alleged slaver *Braman* is returnable before the United States Circuit Court. Although appraisers of the vessel were appointed on a promise that the ship would be bonded, no bond has yet been filed by the alleged claimant. Nor has any claim been put in for the cargo. Unless action is taken to-day, the vessel and cargo will have to be forfeited to the Government and those who seized the vessel. The value of brig and cargo, it will be remembered, is estimated at $7,000.

City Mortality.

The total number of deaths in the City for the week ending the 28th inst., was 374—viz: 67 men, 69 women, 117 boys, 120 girls. This is an increase of 48 on the mortality of the previous week. One death from cholera is reported. There were 8 deaths from violent causes. Considering the sudden changes in the weather, and the intense heat of the past few days, our City sanitary condition is not unsatisfactory.

☞ We have seen the gold medal presented by the Howard Association of Norfolk, to Dr. George Frederick of this City, one of the six physicians who went to the relief of the sick in that place, when the pestilence of 1855 was raging. The medal is a little larger over than a $20 gold piece. On one side are three figures, representing Faith, Hope and Charity, and the inscription, "Presented by the Howard Association of Norfolk, Va." On the other side is seen the Good Samaritan, and the inscription, "I was sick, and you visited me;" Matt. 25, 36—with the name of the recipient.

☞ There are no people in the world, not even the Arabs, who treat their horses more humanely than the New-York cartmen. The latest invention which their ingenuity has devised for the comfort of their beasts is a portable awning suspended over their backs to prevent Phœbus, who, in olden times, was fond of horses, from wooing their animals too warmly. The steeds, although they seem ambitious enough, make no objection to being thus thrown in the shade. It is a pity that stage proprietors cannot provide for their horses with equal care.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—June 28.

Before Judge Whiting.

The People, on the relation of J. Finch, vs. The School Commissioners of the Twenty-second Ward.—This was a proceeding to compel the defendants to sign a warrant for payment of teachers. The Commissioners objected to paying the bill on account of its including the amount allowed a female teacher who is a sister of a School Trustee of the Twenty-second Ward. The Commissioners contend that she had been appointed in violation of a rule of the Board of Education, which prohibits the appointment of relatives of the School Trustees within the fourth degree. The Commissioners professed a willingness to sign a warrant for the other teachers. It was contended, in answer to this objection, that the rule forbidding the appointment of relatives did not relate to those legally in office, who were entitled fairly to all the rights and privileges incident to their offices, including promotion and transfer to other schools; that the young lady in question in this proceeding, was not "appointed," but merely "transferred" from one school to another, and that the Board of Education had interpreted their own rule by declaring it inapplicable to transfers from one school to another. The Judge said that the main question was whether mandamus was a proper remedy in the case, and that he was bound to carry out the rule of the Board of Education in its spirit, and not to nullify the rules which, whether right or wrong, they were authorized to make; but this might be an exceptional case. Decision reserved. F. O. Dorr, for relator; E. H. Hanadan, for defendant.

A Reformed Dutch Church is now in the process of erection in Chicago. This will be the only edifice belonging to that denomination in the city.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

Two Millions and a Half in Treasure.

THE REVOLUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

EXECUTION OF CASEY AND CORA.

SUICIDE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

THRILLING HISTORY OF EVENTS.

INTERESTING FROM OREGON.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, CHINA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The Markets.

The United States mail steamship *Illinois*, C. S. Boggs, Esq., U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall at 9:40 on the evening of the 19th, and arrived at Kingston, Ja., at 5:20 A. M. on the 22d. Left Kingston at 4:30 P. M. same day, and arrived at Quarantine at 4:15 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. She brings the California mails of the 5th instant, $2,270,368 in treasure, on freight, and 324 passengers.

The *Golden Age* left San Francisco June 5, at 2 P. M., with 363 passengers and $2,307,438 on freight, ($997,235 of which was for England, and $10,832 for Panama,) and arrived at Panama at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 18.

Died June 27, at 9 A. M., A. Whitfield, aged 22 years, of Georgia, of bilious remittent fever.

We are indebted to the Pacific Express, and to the Expresses of Freeman & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and G. H. Wines & Co. for papers received with great dispatch.

We are also indebted to Mr. E. H. Mitchell, purser of the *Illinois*, for special favors.

List of Treasure per "Illinois."

Drexel & Co.	[illegible]	Wender & [illegible]	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]	Scholle & Bros.	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	Wm. Heller & Co.	[illegible]
Order	[illegible]	Wm. Appleton & Co.	[illegible]
Wm. Hoge & Co.	[illegible]	Wellington & [illegible]	[illegible]
C. Morgan & Co.	100,000	James Lodge	[illegible]
Duncan & Sherman	[illegible]	R. A. Stern & Co.	[illegible]
Howland & Aspin'll.	[illegible]	Hamburger & Bro.	[illegible]
James Patrick	71,000	Jno. Durand & Co.	7,000
Bank of America	[illegible]	Baker & Morrill	[illegible]
Ulmer & Polemann	[illegible]	Thain & McKeon	[illegible]
R. Kelly & Co.	[illegible]	A. E. & [illegible] Tilton	[illegible]
W. T. Coleman & Co	[illegible]	Meyer Levy & Co.	[illegible]
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	[illegible]	Henry Stebbing	[illegible]
T. Wetmore & Sons	[illegible]	Thomas Fitch	[illegible]
Newhouse & Spatz	[illegible]	Mechanics' Bank	1,700
L. Von Hoffman & Co	[illegible]	Morgan & [illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Seligman & Co.	[illegible]	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Carey & Co.	[illegible]	Rollin, Thorne & Co.	[illegible]
Freeman & Co.	[illegible]	Pedro Brin	[illegible]
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	[illegible]	Williams & [illegible]	[illegible]
G. H. Wines & Co.	[illegible]	W. H. Murphy	[illegible]
J. C. Horan & Co.	[illegible]	P. [illegible]	[illegible]
G. W. Schoenborn	[illegible]	A. B. & D. Sands	[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bank	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
J. B. Weir	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE REVOLUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Burial of James King of William—Execution of Casey and Cora—Proceedings of the Vigilance Committee—Arrests—Suicide of Yankee Sullivan—Organized Opposition to the Committee—Their Meeting—Martial Law Proclaimed in San Francisco.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 5, 1856.

My last letter closed at 2 o'clock P. M., May 21. At that hour the streets opening upon the square of the Vigilance Rooms were occupied by ten to fifteen thousand persons, momentarily expecting the execution of Cora and Casey, who, it was generally understood, had been adjudged to death by the Executive Committee. The crowds were kept back by the military and remained there until sunset, when they dispersed. The shades of night gathered around the City—James King of William lay in his shroud—but the Avenger had not yet claimed the dread penalty.

FUNERAL OF JAMES KING.

The next day, May 22, three thousand bayonets gleamed in the golden sunlight. Early in the day preparations for the funeral were commenced. Steamers were arriving with military companies, societies, deputations and citizens from the river towns, and the streets were now crowded with people. The shops remained closed, and draped in mourning. At 11 o'clock the church was opened for the funeral service, and was soon filled almost entirely with ladies. Long lines of mourners were formed in the streets in the vicinity. More than twenty thousand persons were assembled to take part in the ceremonies. Presently, a plain carriage was seen approaching the church. The people opened for its passage, and involuntarily raised their hats. Every cheek was wet with tears, for all knew that in it were the bereaved widow and the six beautiful little children of the City's idol.

The services were short, but extremely solemn and affecting. It was remarked that the heads of the Vigilance Committee were not in the procession, but stood by their arms in Sacramento-street. It was presumed that this was merely a precaution against a surprise from the officials and the friends of the prisoners, during the funeral ceremonies. Bands of music headed the procession to the Lone Mountain Cemetery, but their instruments were muffled, and not a sound broke the stillness of that sad funeral march, save the stifled sobs of the many mourners.

EXECUTION OF CORA AND CASEY.

Now, a dreadful rumor filled the air. It was said the Committee were erecting scaffolds on the roof of their building. Thousands from every quarter of the city rushed towards Sacramento-street. A horrid scene opened upon their vision. Masses of infantry were drawn up on every side of the prison, flanked by cavalry with drawn sabres. Dangling between heaven and earth, from beams thrust out of the two great windows of the Committee rooms, were the livid corpses of James P. Casey and Charles Cora. Every square in the vicinity was filled with excited people, and the house-tops were completely covered. Notwithstanding the prevalent impression that the execution would not take place till the morrow, more than 20,000 men must have been witnesses of the horrid scene.

Just as the funeral procession was moving, and the scaffold was being erected, the *Golden Age* came in from Panama, with the sad news of the Isthmus Railroad slaughter. Nothing was lacking to add to the doom of the 22d May.

A quiet day followed the funeral and execution. Business was generally resumed—many of the wholesale houses having opened for the first time for several days. But a few companies of military were still under arms, to guard the approaches to the Vigilance rooms and to protect the Committee in their deliberations.

On the 24th, the Grand Jury reported a true bill against Judge Edward McGowan and Peter Wightman, [illegible], as accessories to the murder of Mr. King. It was supposed the Committee had also full proof of the complicity of these two men, and that the conspiracy embraced many others. Armed scouts were immediately sent out by the Vigilants

in every direction to search for the fugitives, and all the outlets of the city were guarded to prevent [their] escape, if the criminals were still in the city. Warrants were procured and all suspected houses searched throughout the county. [illegible] through the port. One schooner, the Francisco, reported to have McGowan on board, was chased outside the Heads, and a tremendous excitement was kept up all day as the [illegible] telegraph from hour to hour reported the progress of the chase. The vessel was at last overhauled, but the searcher returned without the game.

MORE ARRESTS BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The day after the execution the movements of the Vigilance Committee evidenced plainly that the work of purification had but just commenced. Carpenters were set to work fitting up cells in the upper rooms of the stone building used as the United States Appraiser's store—loads of bedding and a large cooking-stove were carried into the building, and a heavy triangle swung from a beam on the roof, a stroke upon which could be heard to the farthest corner of the city. None were allowed to enter the building without the password. Presently an armed detachment marched into Montgomery-street, arrested Billy Mulligan, one of the Sheriff's deputies; Martin Gallagher, ballot-box stuffer; and Yankee Sullivan, ditto, and prize-fighter. Other arrests speedily followed, until, last Saturday, the cells contained eight or ten of the worst characters in the city.

SUICIDE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

On Saturday, 31st May, at about 11 o'clock, another tale of horror was on everybody's lips. Sullivan had committed suicide in his cell, by severing an artery [illegible] with a dinner knife. In the morning he had complained to his guard of horrid dreams. He thought a rope was fastened about his neck—that he stood upon the drop, that he was swung off, and woke up almost strangling with a cold perspiration on his brow. The guard assured him he was not to be hung—that he was to be sent out of the country only. He said he knew it—but that he deserved to die—acknowledged dreadful crimes, and then lay down on his bed again. When his breakfast was carried in he was found dead. Sullivan had asked the protection of the British Consul—but Mr. Aiken returned him word that the British lion would not roar for such as he—that if he took charge of him he should send him to Sydney in irons, from whence he was an escaped convict. Sullivan was an Inspector or judge of the election when Casey was stuffed in as Supervisor of the County.

MORE EXCITEMENT.

The night before Sullivan's death it was reported that the Governor was about to issue a proclamation against the people of San Francisco—that a habeas corpus was to be served upon the Committee by the Supreme Court for the delivery to it of the prisoners—that the guns were to be demanded—and that Gov. Johnson had asked assistance from Gen. Wool, and from the U. S. ship-of-war John Adams, now in port. On Saturday morning these rumors began to assume consistency, and the whole force of the Committee was at once placed under arms. The streets were cleared for two blocks on both sides of the Committee's prison. Six additional heavy brass pieces were mounted, and swivels loaded with grape were placed on the roof. Two large pieces of cannon were placed so as to sweep Sacramento-street. These guns were guarded by 100 French with muskets. Two more guns, guarded by a hundred of Sharpe's rifles, pointed down Davis-street to the Steamboat Landing. A stroke on the triangle would have called 10,000 men to arms. But news shortly arrived that the Governor had been unsuccessful with Gen. Wool at Benicia, and had given up the intention of calling out the military divisions in support of the laws. Judge Terry, however, issued a writ for the person of Billy Mulligan, but the Sheriff was not allowed to enter the rooms, and got the cold shoulder from the Executive Committee.

ARREST OF CHARLES P. DUANE.

Sunday, June 1,—was another exciting day. Charles P. Duane, late Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department, was seized and taken to the Committee Rooms. He made some resistance, and there being a considerable show of a rescue, the triangle was struck, causing an immense commotion all over the city. The military were at once under arms, the squares cleared, and horsemen with drawn swords kept the streets clear in the vicinity. Duane's friends saw how futile an attempt at rescue would prove, and so dispersed. Duane was noted as a [illegible] in New-York previous to 1849, when he shot two of his own [illegible], with whom he had a quarrel. He was acquitted, I believe, on the ground that he acted in self-defence. In 1851, he picked a quarrel with the managers of a French ball in Clay-street, and killed one of them on the floor of the ball room. He was tried, but got off, somehow, and afterward attempted the life of one of the jurors, who expressed the opinion that he ought to have been hanged. In 1852 he was elected Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, and, as far as that went, served a couple of years or more with considerable credit. But he is said to have lately lapsed into rowdyism, and it is believed the Committee have not arrested him without excellent cause.

On Monday, June 2, two more arrests of noted villains were made. In the house of one of them, Woolley Kearney, was found a plain made, and apparently honest ballot-box, but, on closer scrutiny, it was found to be a very curiously contrived machine. It had slides on both sides and bottom, chiseled out so as to hold in the crevices several hundred ballots. These slides could be freely operated upon, notwithstanding that the box might be locked and sealed. By pressing upon a spring, as many prepared ballots as necessary might be ejected into the main body of the box during the process of counting!

ATTEMPTS AT AN OPPOSITION MASS-MEETING.

The *Herald* of Monday contained a call for a "mass meeting of the friends of Law and Order," at 3 o'clock on the Plaza. At that hour, some six or eight thousand had assembled at the place designated. The meeting was called to order by Judge Campbell, who mounted a platform close to the flag-staff, amid the hisses, yells, and cat-calls of more than three-quarters of the assemblage. Various gentlemen, all lawyers, essayed to address the crowd, but the opposition was so overwhelming, that the meeting was soon broken up. When Col. Baker, who had defended Cora for the murder of General Richardson, attempted to speak, the uproar was tremendous. Placards were raised over the heads of the multitude bearing taunting inscriptions. One read "Belle Cora—$10,000," in allusion to the fee this courtesan is said to have paid the Colonel. Another bore a picture of Belle, with "Belle Cora, the angel," painted underneath, in allusion to Col. Baker's encomiums upon her angelic devotion to her paramour after the murder. Other placards read: "Vigilants! come outside!" A man, mounted on a lamp-post, held up a tin cracker-box, inscribed on its sides, "Patent ballot-box." During the meeting, one of the speakers thought the "stars and stripes ought to float over the only loyal assemblage that San Francisco had known since the usurpation of the laws." The flag went up 120 feet high, over the heads of the few around the speakers' rostrum—but just as he was commencing an invocation to it, the block gave way, and the flag floated majestically off, alighting upon the heads of the Vigilants. A tremendous cheer arose, and nothing more could be done after. So the meeting dissolved—the originators of it fully convinced, I should suppose, that "Law and Order," as they interpret it, is at a large discount in this City."

Tuesday was a very quiet day. The Committee were industriously at work, hearing evidence in the cases of the prisoners in its charge. The streets were left open to business, only a few guards being stationed at the door of the rooms to prevent intrusion on the part of improper persons. In the evening a report gained credence that a Proclamation had been received, and would be issued on the morrow, declaring the city under martial law.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Yesterday morning the proclamation of Gov. Johnson was published in all the papers, declaring San Francisco "in a state of insurrection." Orders were also published requiring Major-General Sherman to call out the divisions under his command, and for all citizens of San Francisco City and County between the ages of 18 and 45 to enroll themselves into military companies of not less than fifty nor more than eighty men each, and to choose their officers. The Committee received the Proclamation very quietly. There was no apparent movement on their part during the day, save that a few dray-loads of additional arms were deposited in the armories of the respective divisions. New members were, however, enrolling themselves all day as fast as their names could be taken. At night the guard was doubled—800 men relieved each other every three hours until morning.

This morning, Thursday, the papers are discussing the effect of the Governor's Proclamation. The *Herald* and *Sun*, two daily papers in opposition to the Vigilants, say Major General Sherman will have 3,000 men ready to obey his orders. It is certain, that not more than 100 men have reported themselves ready for duty at the Adjutant General's Office. It is known, however, that companies are actively organizing in various parts of the city in obedience to the Proclamation. It is also understood that the Governor has called out the third, fourth and fifth divisions. On the other hand, the army of the Vigilants will consist of at least 7,000 to 10,000 men, well armed, before night. It is believed that if the men of the mountains respond to any military call, it will be to that of the people, and not to the Governor. But no matter what comes of it—the Committee will not lay down their arms till the work is finished. One thing will be rather in their favor—they have plenty of money, while the State is "hard-up." Civil war is bad—but the people of San Francisco rather try its chances than submit longer to the shoulder-striking crew who have governed us the past four years.

MARRIAGE OF CORA.

Cora, the murderer of Gen. Richardson, was married to Bella Cora, his former mistress, about half an hour before his execution. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic priest, in the Committee's rooms. His body was given up to Belle, and buried in the Catholic Cemetery at the Mission Dolores, on Saturday, May 24. His coffin was a magnificent one, and a considerable number of carriages followed him to the grave. Cora was supposed to be possessed of about $30,000 in property, but it is ascertained he left very little.

EDWARD MCGOWAN,

who is indicted as an accomplice in the assassination of Mr. King, was tried in Pennsylvania some years since, and sentenced to the State Prison for robbing the [illegible] Bank. After serving out a part of his sentence, he was pardoned by the Governor, and came to San Francisco in 1849. Here he was made a justice, and for two or three years dispensed a base imitation of that article—to the highest bidder. His talents and great cunning were soon found especially adapted to political rascality—and the bullies and blacklegs acknowledged him as the head of their corps. He was generally selected to preside at their primary political meetings, and was always a delegate to the County and State Conventions. "Hon. Judge McGowan" sounded so respectable! In part requital for his eminent political services, he was made Commissioner of Emigration, but although the amount of cash he fingered during his official term was very large, the strong box of the Treasury was never made one dollar the richer from this source. French women and draw-poker were so expensive! About six months since, a daughter of *la belle France* came near losing her life by the explosion of a torpedo, placed in front of her chamber door, and the Honorable Judge was generally suspected to have been the author of the ingenious plot to get his mistress into a better world. McGowan is very respectably connected in the Atlantic States, which is a great pity, as he is sure to swing, if caught.

CASEY'S FUNERAL.

Casey's body was given to Engine Company No. 10, of which he was foreman. Every engine house in the city was draped in mourning for Mr. King, save No. 10. As soon as Casey was hung the whole front of this house was covered with black crape. The funeral took place on Sunday, the 25th, under direction of the Company. Every effort was made to get up a demonstration against the Committee on the occasion. Free carriages were furnished to families who would join in the procession. Horses were at the service of those who would join in the cavalcade. All efforts were futile, however, to get any persons of passable respectability into the *cortege*. In all, about 700 followed the body to the Mission Cemetery. Of these at least nine-tenths were Irish and the balance shoulder-strikers. The whole force of the Committee was under arms the whole day, but no disturbance occurred.

THE BULLETIN

has steadily increased in circulation and business since its founder's death. Thos. S. King, the brother of James, who held a lucrative place in the Custom-House, resigned it, and now wields the editorial pen of the people's paper. His editorials bear a remarkable resemblance to those of his lamented brother. He possesses all the latter's moral and physical courage. The rowdies have not gained much by the change.

THE KING TESTIMONIAL.

The contributions to this fund for the support and education of Mr. King's children already amount to $28,000. At least $40,000 will be raised. Mr. King expressed a wish just before he died that his children might be educated in California. A gentleman of the Vigilance Committee, S. P. Dewey, Esq., has donated to Mrs. King a beautiful cottage house, and she will go into it this week. She bears her misfortunes with great resignation.

EFFECT OF THE REVOLUTION ON BANKING.

Yesterday, most who had accounts with Lucas, Turner & Co. withdrew their deposits. General Sherman, of St. Louis, Major-General of the First Division, who issued the Governor's orders calling out the troops, is the head of this banking firm.

GENERAL NEWS.

The great topic has completely overshadowed all other matters and interests. In fact, there is little else talked of besides the revolution. Affairs in the Indian country remain in *statu quo*. General Wool is at Benicia.

The speculation in flour is not likely to be a paying one. The operators have shipped this week about 30,000 bbls. to Australia, in order to create the impression, I presume, that there is a great foreign demand, so that home buyers may bite sharper. Eighteen thousand barrels of this went last week in the clipper *Carrier Dove*.

Business of all kinds in the city is dull, except operations in firearms and powder. The miners were never doing better. I append you some statistics of products, exports and population, which I take from yesterday's *Chronicle*:

"The export of treasure in May was very large, amounting to no less than $4,575,408, which, added to that of the preceding four months—$14,692,876—makes a total for the year thus far of $19,268,284. We expressed the opinion, some time since, that the export of gold this year would ascend to if not exceed fifty millions, and we think that the chances are now decidedly favorable to the amount exceeding that sum. Our exports, other than treasure, in May were comparatively small, having been of no greater value than $102,511, which, added to those of the preceding four months, make a total for the year of $1,260,644. Included in the exports of the month were 1,500 flasks quicksilver, valued at $56,250; there were exported previously 8,889 flasks, valued at $327,076 66; the total export of this metal, therefore, for the first five months of 1856, was 9,996 flasks, worth, at the Custom-House value, $383,326 66.

The arrivals at this port in May, from all quarters, were 113 vessels of 38,769 tons, and the departures during the same period were 92 vessels of 32,577 tons.

The amount of freight moneys payable upon the cargoes of vessels arriving in May from Atlantic, domestic and foreign ports was $266,894, and for the year thus far the amount is $2,441,469.

The accessions to our population by arrivals seaward in May were about in the same ratio as has been maintained for six months past. The departures of male adults were in excess of the arrivals by 241; the arrival of female adults were in excess 417, and of children 287 of the departures, leaving a net gain during the month of 456 souls. The net gain during the preceding four months was 3,691, and that for the year is accordingly 4,144 souls, all told.

P. S.—It is rumored this morning that all the prisoners in the hands of the Vigilance Committee have been shipped to Melbourne by the *Carrier Dove*, which sailed at 2 o'clock A. M.

F. W. R.

Newspaper Accounts.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF CASEY AND CORA.

From the Alta California, May 23.

While the last tokens of respect were being paid to the memory of Mr. King, at the Church, a very different proceeding was going on at the rooms of the Vigilance Committee. It had been determined to postpone the execution of these persons until Friday, but a report of such a character as led the Committee to believe that an attempt to rescue the prisoners would be made by an organization, at the time of the funeral, when they thought the rooms would only be partially guarded, gained circulation, and it was finally determined to complete the work, and relieve themselves of their anxiety and suspense, by carrying out the judgment which had already been pronounced.

Notwithstanding the great gathering at the funeral, the rooms of the Committee were surrounded by about 15,000 people, who had got an intimation of the proposed execution, and hurried to the spot. The most formidable guard was arranged, which embraced all the arms of the Committee, consisting of about 3,000 stand of muskets and two field pieces. The streets in the immediate vicinity of the rooms were cleared by the soldiers, and the bristling bayonets that were displayed in every direction made the scene one of great solemnity. One of the field pieces was planted so as to command Davis-street from Sacramento-street, and the other so as to command Front-street. At about 1 o'clock, workmen were seen preparing the drop and gallows in front of the Committee room, and the preparation drew together an immense throng.

THE GALLOWS.

The plan to carry out the execution of the death penalty upon the prisoners was very simple, yet convenient. The rooms of the Committee are in a two-story granite building, and a platform was extended from each of two front windows of the second floor, extending about three feet beyond the line of the building, and provided with a hinge at the outer line of the windows, the extreme end being held up by means of a cord attached to the beam which projected from the roof of the building, and to which the fatal rope was also attached.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

About one o'clock the prisoners were brought to the windows, in view of the multitude, dressed in their usual costume, and mounted the platform, having their arms pinioned. They both appeared to be firm, and but little affected by the dreadful fate that awaited them. Before placing the rope upon their necks an opportunity was given them to speak to the people assembled, when Casey said:

"Gentlemen: I hope this will be forever engraved on your minds and your hearts. I am no murderer. Let no man call me a murderer or an assassin. Let not the community pronounce me a murderer. Let not the *Alta*, the *Chronicle*, and the *Globe*, which papers have so bitterly persecuted me; let them not stigmatize me as a murderer in their daily and weekly papers, nor send my name to the States as a murderer, for I never did murder, nor attempt to commit murder. Let no editor dare to slander my name or memory. Gentlemen, I am no murderer. My faults are because of my early education. Where I belonged I was taught to fight, and then to avenge my own wrong. [illegible] I have done, but I am no murderer. When I have departed hence, dare not you nor any of you call me a murderer, nor send my name to the world as one. I have an aged mother, and let her not hear me called a murderer or an assassin. I have always resented wrong, and I have done it now.

Oh! my poor mother, my poor mother! how her heart will bleed at this news! It is her pain I feel now. This will wring her heart, but she will not believe I am a murderer. I but resented an injury, my poor mother. Oh, my mother, God bless you!

Gentlemen, I pardon you, as I hope God will forgive you, as I hope he will forgive me—Amen! Oh! my poor mother! Oh God, have mercy on me. My Jesus, take care of me. Oh God, with accumulated guilt of 29 or 30 years, have mercy upon me—my poor mother!"

At the conclusion of these remarks he seemed to grow weak, and was unable to stand without support from those standing by him. Father Gallagher was by his side as his spiritual adviser, and constantly telling him to stop speaking and pray. He also offered him the cross, which he kissed several times. When the noose was placed about his neck he was deeply affected and nearly fainted away, and would have fallen off from the scaffold but for those who supported him.

Cora did not say a word, or desire to. He stood upon the scaffold during Casey's speech perfectly unmoved, and when the rope was put around his neck he was as unconcerned as before. He also pressed the cross to his lips often during his last moments.

THE LAST MOMENT.

At 20 minutes past 1 o'clock, everything being ready to carry out the designs of the executioners, the signal was given and the cord that held up the outer end of the scaffolds, or platforms, was cut upon the roof of the building, and the doomed men were both launched into eternity, and suspended between the heavens and the earth. They were dropped about six feet, and expired apparently without any struggling, save a few motions of the lower limbs. During this solemn and awful ceremony a perfect stillness and silence was observed by the vast throng who were spectators to the scene. The Guards and many of the citizens who were near uncovered their heads during the execution.

REMOVAL OF THE BODIES.

The bodies were allowed to hang until 2¼ o'clock, or 55 minutes in all, when they were cut down and taken into the lower room of the building, and afterwards handed over to the Coroner, who will hold an inquest upon them. The members of Crescent Engine Co. No. 10, of which he was a member, requested the custody of the remains of Casey, and the request will be granted after the inquest.

DRESSED IN MOURNING.

Soon after the execution the house of the above Fire Company was dressed in mourning emblems in respect to James P. Casey, who had just expired upon the gallows, and who had formerly been Foreman of the Company.

DISMISSAL OF THE TROOPS.

The work of death being ended, the body of armed men who had acted as guards on the occasion were all drawn up in line on Sacramento-street, extending from Davis-street to Sansome-street, double file, and were reviewed by the superior officers. They exhibited a proficiency in the use of arms, and the positions and movements of soldiers, which were truly creditable, and gained for themselves the commendation of thousands of spectators. After the review, they countermarched down to the rooms, and entering one door stacked their arms, then left another door, and mingled with the citizens as usual.

PARTICULARS OF THE SUICIDE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

From the Alta California, June 1.

A new flame was added to the excitement about 11 o'clock, by the announcement that James, *alias* Yankee Sullivan, had committed suicide in his cell at the Committee Rooms, where he was confined. People went hurrying to and fro about the streets, and Madam Rumor, with her thousand tongues, at once began to circulate imagined causes of the death of Sullivan, and the enemies of the Committee were ready to hear and believe the report of murder, as alleged by some shallow brain, and retailed by others equally silly or knavish. Soon after the death of the prisoner we were waited upon by a couple of gentlemen of the Committee, who were indorsed by the seal of that body, which they bore upon a written document from its officers, who gave us a statement of the facts concerning his death, so far as are or can be known.

From them we learn that during his confinement he has been quite uneasy as to the disposition which would be made of him, and has been restless—eating but little. During all his confinement he has been very penitent for his conduct, and expressed a determination to reform if he should be liberated. He has made a free and unreserved confession of all his crimes and rowdyism, and disclosed, as far as possible, the connection of his accomplices. He has been assured, ever since his arrest, that he should not be hung, as the Committee would not execute any man for a crime that the law of the land would not do the same for. He had great reluctance about going to Sydney, and frequently begged of a member of the Committee to intercede to have him sent to New-York. He promised the member that if he could be sent to the Atlantic States he would avoid large cities, go back into the country, and give up fighting and the use of liquor. He was very anxious that he might be sent alone, as he said his old associates would kill him for the revelations he had made. He seemed to fear transportation with the other prisoners there, and some rowdies not yet captured, as much as he did death itself. The Committee man agreed to do what he could for him, but could not promise to secure all that he asked.

Yesterday morning, at 5½ o'clock, he called to the guard who stood without the door of his cell, and asked for a glass of water. After drinking, he said he had experienced a most horrible dream, and went on to relate it. He thought he was arraigned, tried, convicted, sentenced and executed. He heard the footsteps of the soldiers approaching to bring him out to the gallows; felt the rope drawn about his neck; imagined he dropped, and while hanging in imagination he awoke, and called for the glass of water. The guard cheered him up, and assured him that he need not fear an execution, as the Committee had already agreed to send him out of the State. He was left to himself again, and at 8¼ o'clock, when his breakfast was brought to him, he was dead and cold. Physicians were at once sent for, and they pronounced life extinct, and were of opinion that he had been dead some time. He was lying upon his bed, and the knife with which the deed was committed was lying just beneath his right hand, from which it had apparently dropped. The knife was a common table knife, with a German silver blade and handle of same material, and was quite dull—as much so as ordinary knives of this character. The means resorted to produce death was to make an incision upon the left arm, near the elbow, and cutting the fleshy part of the arm down to the bone, laying open a horrid wound. Two large arteries were completely severed, and death must have ensued speedily, and without a single struggle—at least such was the opinion of the physicians.

Information of the death was given to the Coroner, and he removed the body and the knife to his office, where it was exposed to the view of the public. A line was formed, and passed in and out of the room continually from 12 o'clock until 5, when the door was closed. It was estimated that at least ten thousand persons went in to see the remains of this widely-known individual.

SULLIVAN'S CONFESSION.

[The written statement of "James Sullivan" is lengthy and minute, and only portions of it can be divulged at present; and as several of the parties implicated are not yet arrested, it is thought best to leave names in blank.]

Last September I was living at the Presidio House, on the road to the fort. The general election was held there, and the ballot box for that election was kept at that house.

Myself and —— were elected that morning judges of the election. —— was at the same time elected Inspector. On the morning of the election day —— rode out to the Presidio House and called me up stairs, and offered me four or five hundred dollars (I forget now which); he did not have the money with him; but said he would give it to me after the ballots were counted, to change the returns and throw out —— and ——, and bring in a large majority for —— and ——. I asked him where the money was, and he said he would get it ready when the polls were closed. —— was one of the clerks of the election. He then went into the room where the ballot box was and wrote out a return, electing —— and —— by a large majority, nearly as many as all the votes polled. ——, ——, a man called ——, and myself were in the room while —— was writing this return. Neither myself nor the others knew what —— was writing; but when he had made up some two hundred votes returned for —— and —— I saw the paper and saw what he had written. I then took the paper from him and tore it up. I knew that, though he promised, he couldn't pay. He made no statement. This was in the morning, and before the votes were all polled or any of them counted.

About 11 o'clock A. M., and after —— went away to the city, —— came and called me out of the door down by the fence, and said he would be ruined if —— did not get elected. He offered me three hundred dollars—one hundred dollars each for —— and myself, if we would give —— a large majority. He held it all in his hand in twenty dollar gold pieces. I refused. —— and —— came out to us just then, and he repeated his offer to all of us. They wanted to accept, but I wouldn't let them. The reason why I wouldn't consent was, I didn't want —— to beat; he acted wrong to me in 1855.

When I was out doors in the evening, after I had finished talking with ——, I saw somebody at about one hundred or one hundred and fifty yards up the road, and I walked up to him and found it was ——. He promised I should have five hundred dollars to give —— all the votes I could. I told him I would take it. He then left me and went away. I saw him a few days afterwards and asked him for the money, and he said —— had given the money to —— and he understood that —— shared it equal with ——.

The first money I received the day of the election was from Mr. ——, about six o'clock in the morning. He gave me ten dollars, and promised after the election was over to give me ninety dollars more, if I would "see Mr. —— through," —— the candidate for ——. —— came out in the course of the morning, and gave me twenty dollars for electioneering, to electioneer for him. —— also gave me two hundred dollars to work for ——. A man whose name I don't know at all gave me thirty-five dollars to work for ——. He was a fine looking man; he came apparently from the city. In the afternoon, a tall man, who was then a policeman, came out and gave me a paper on which was written, "Mr. —— will give you two hundred and fifty dollars, and don't let —— cheat him out of his votes."

Two days after the election I got $160, but I don't now remember whether from —— in person or not. I shared this with —— and —— equally. Some time afterwards —— and myself went to —— himself and got the other $300 from him. I gave —— his share but I would not give any to ——, because he cheated me and got the $500 —— paid, and wouldn't share it. —— came to me several times during the day, and was very urgent to elect —— and ——, and to beat —— and ——. All that came to me —— almost and every one else wanted to elect ——. Most of them wanted that more than anything else. I think his election must have cost him immense sums. —— always went for the men that paid biggest. * * * I refused —— every time; the last time was out on the fence, then when I said I wouldn't, he got very mad, and said I was a G—d d—d skunk. I went away a little ways, when —— and —— came up and talked with him awhile. I heard —— say, "Sullivan won't do it," and then —— said, "what the h—l is he more than any other man. He is only one man here."

* * * The second day after this election, —— and —— came to me in the street, in front of Gallagher's drinking saloon, and —— said, let us put —— on the returns and elect him instead of ——. I said, "I don't care, anybody but ——; you make out the returns and I'll sign them." They went away; the next day, or two days, I won't be sure which, I went out to the Presidio and signed the returns. —— afterwards told me that his election cost him five hundred dollars. —— and —— didn't tell me anything about it; I suppose they thought I would want a share.

The next day, being the second day after the election was over, I went to —— saloon, and met —— and —— there. I think now that I was mistaken in saying that it was the second day after the election; it must have been the third day; it was late, nearly or quite dark. They took me into the corner of the room; —— sat on the table by the window, but couldn't hear what was going on between us. —— and myself were not on very good terms just then. They then told me that ——, —— and —— had been round to all the polls and had got ——'s majority reduced down so that about five hundred votes would beat him and elect ——. They said that we three (myself, —— and ——) could make a thousand dollars, if we would give —— majority enough to elect him. They said —— and the others had reduced ——'s votes in the other Wards; all they thought would be stood; but they hoped to get some more off in the Eighth, and we could make a thousand dollars, if we would make up enough to beat him. I told them I had pledged myself to —— and —— that —— should have the benefit of every vote that was polled for him; that I wouldn't back out for a thousand dollars or any other sum, and that I couldn't, because I had already carried a paper to —— on which I had put down in my own handwriting every vote that —— had received.

I think it must be a year or more ago that I was in Sacramento; I saw —— in the Orleans Hotel; he asked me to take a drink; afterwards went over to a gunsmith, and he took the caps off of one of his pistols and put fresh ones on, and I asked him what it was for; he told me he was going to take —— on the wing—shoot him; he said —— had abused him, and —— and —— in a speech at a meeting, and it had fallen to his lot to kill him.

He persuaded me to go over back with him to the Orleans, and we sat on a sofa there, and I talked with him a long time; I told him he would surely be hung, and talked to him about his mother, and at last he began to cry, and the tears began to roll down his cheeks; and when I saw that, I got his pistol away from him, and I took him with me down to the river bank and I fired the pistol into the water. I fired it all off, and I and —— then went to the steamboat, and I brought him with me down to San Francisco.

I went back to Sacramento in the next boat. I never had any difficulty with —— or —— before this, nor afterwards until about five months, when I came down to San Francisco. They attacked me with —— and —— and ——, and almost killed me. I know, at least I always thought, they did it because —— told him I wouldn't let him kill ——.

The publication of the above portion of Yankee Sullivan's confession or statement is authorized by the Executive Committee.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO CITY, June 3, 1856.

Whereas, Satisfactory information has been received by me that combinations to resist the execution of legal process by force exist in the County of San Francisco, in this State, and that an unlawful organization, styling themselves the Vigilance Committee, have resisted by force the execution of criminal process, and that the power of said county has been exhausted and has not been sufficient to enable the Sheriff of said county to execute such process: Now, therefore, I, J. Neely Johnson, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws thereof, do hereby declare said County of San Francisco in a state of insurrection, and I hereby order and direct all of the Volunteer Militia Companies of the County of San Francisco, also all persons subject to military duty within said county, to report themselves for duty immediately to Major Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, commanding Second Division California Militia, to serve for such term in the performance of military duty under the command of said Sherman until disbanded from service by his orders. Also, that all Volunteer Military Companies now organized or which may be organized within the Third, Fourth and Fifth Military Divisions of this State; also all persons subject to military duty in said military divisions, do hold themselves in readiness to respond to and obey the orders of the Governor of this State, or said Sherman, for the performance of military duty in such manner, and at such time and place as may be directed by the Governor of this State. I furthermore order and direct that all associations, combinations or organizations whatsoever, in said county of San Francisco or elsewhere in this State, in opposition to, or in violation of, the laws thereof, more particularly an association known as the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, to disband, and each and every individual thereof yield obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the State, the writs and processes of the Courts, and all legal orders of the officers of this State and of the County of San Francisco.

(Signed) J. NEELY JOHNSON.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

During the past fortnight Trade has been moderate, but very uniform. Our citizens have given much of their time and attention to the great local question—the reformation and correction of the evils caused by the loose and equivocal administration of our laws.

Our receipts of Merchandise continue very heavy, but, in view of the comparatively small number of vessels now on the way, holders continue firm, and rates are very well maintained.

BREADSTUFFS have attracted less attention, and sales to the Interior are very light, but prices continue firm. The ship *Carrier Dove* has taken on board 17,041 bbls. Flour for Melbourne. The *Alexander* takes 10,000 bbls. to Sidney, and the *Trident* has an order for 450 tons for same place. Shipments are also made to China, &c. These, with the fact that our crops are in part a failure, give confidence to holders that they will realize good prices on stocks in hand, but we would advise our friends abroad not to predicate on high prices for future shipments hither. We quote domestic at $12 50@$13 ℔ bbl., Gallego and Haxall, $15 50, and slow. Corn Meal has been taken up at $4 25@$4 50 ℔ bbl. for Brandywine.

COFFEE—Has remained quiet and unchanged. Considerable parcels have come to hand from Manila and Java, but no important sales have been made. We quote Rio at 12½@13, Costa Rica 14, Manila 14; Java 14@15. Present stocks in market about 3,611,000 lbs., viz.: 1,590,000 lbs. Rio; 575,000 lbs. Manila; 756,000 lbs. Java, and 650,000 lbs. Sundries—generally broken lots—Costa Rica, &c.

COALS—Were somewhat dealt in after sailing of last steamer, and prices were nominally $22 50@$23 50 ℔ ton for Lackawanna, but some parcels being offered, the price gave way to $21@$20, and is now unsettled. The stoppage of the Nicaragua Steamship Line has had a material influence on the price and prospects of Coal.

CANDLES—Have been pretty freely dealt in at previous rates, 27½c.@29½c. for ordinary to fair, and 30c.@31c. for choice. No sales of Sperms—nominally 46c.@41c.

CORDAGE—Sales small sized and assorted Manila at 15½c.@16c., ℔ lb. Stocks heavy.

COTTON—Domestic goods are unchanged. Brown Drills and sheetings at 8½c.@9½c.

CEMENT—Rosindale has come to hand very freely, and is very dull at $2 75@$3 ℔ bbl.

FISH—Cod, prime quality, in drums, is worth 6c.@6½c.—in fair demand. No. 2, Mackerel, in half bbls., $6 25@$6 75; No. 1, Kitts, $3 75@$4. Fat, No. 2, pay best.

OILS—Sales 7,500 gallons Crude Polar at 75c.@80c.; 2,500 gallons boiled Linseed at $1 30@$1 35, in tins; 2,000 cases Marseilles Olive at $4 25@$4 37½ ℔ doz. Olive have been heavy during past fortnight. "Piagniol" is the favorite mark.

PROVISIONS—Have come to hand in considerable quantities, and have been freely dealt in. Prices are generally well maintained, and prospects very fair. Pork has been taken very readily at $22@$24 for Mess, and $25@$26 for Clear. Hams are less active, at 14c.@16c. for choice, in brine, and 20c.@21c. for "Billings." Bacon Sides are in fair request, at 17c.@17½c. for extra Clear, in hhds. Lard has slightly declined. Sales, kegs at 16½c.@18c., and 10-lb. tins at 17½c.@19c. Butter is firm, but quiet, at 45c.@47½c. for choice New-York, in double packages. Cheese is nominally 18c. for choice Ohio, in tins. No sales reported.

RICE—Has commanded much attention, and fluctuated considerably. "Carolina" is in very light supply, and small sales are made at 12c.@13c. China, Java and Manila have come to hand in large parcels, and, there now being on the way from China 12 vessels, (aggregating near 10,000 tons register,) with large parcels of Rice in each of them, we must expect a decline and continued low prices. In Carolina none but prime-head Rice should be shipped. Stock of all grades, in market, about 5,300,000 lbs.

TEAS—Have come to hand in large parcels, and, with very light demand, prices are nominal.

SUGARS—Have come in freely, but prices have remained firm, and the tendency is slightly upward. Refined is much inquired for and is quiet at 12¼c. for bbls., and 12½c. for half bbls., cash. New-Orleans, fair, 11c., in hhds; China, No. 1, 8⅝c.; Java, No. 12, 9c.@9½c. Total present stocks of raw now in market is about 5,755,000 lbs., viz: 400,000 lbs. New-Orleans, 1,637,000 lbs. Java, 2,665,000 lbs. China, 1,250,000 lbs. Manila, and 300,000 lbs. I. I., and sundries. Stock of refined estimated variously from 10,000 to 20,000 bbls.

SPIRITS—Are very quiet. American Whisky dull at 53½c.@55c.—stocks immense. American Brandy, 70c.

SUNDRIES—Beans—White, worth 10@11 in half-bbls.; Chili Bayos, 6½@7½, in sacks. Dried Apples are slow sale at 9½@10½ in half [illegible] supply. Matches in sound wood boxes in excessive supply and dull at 80@90 ℔ gross. Oysters in cans in good demand and sales regular at 8½@10½ ℔ dozen. Pickles and preserved case goods still accumulating and very dull sale. Yeast Powders—Preston's and Merrill's in good demand at $32@$33 ℔ gross.

EXCHANGE—Is unaltered, though it is proposed by some parties to advance rates, in consequence of the advance in specie freights to New-York. Prime bills are now 3 ℔ cent. prem. for sight on New-York and par for 90 days—on London 47d.

FREIGHTS—The *Carrier Dove* has loaded 17,041 bbls. Flour for Melbourne at $1 12½ ℔ bbl., and the *Alexander* takes 10,000 bbls. at $1 ℔ bbl. to Sydney. Ship *Star of the Union* is chartered, to load here for New-York at $13,000 and all expenses paid. The *Lookout* sails this week for New-York with full cargo.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

San Francisco Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1856.

FLOUR—Sales from first hands of 2,100 qr. sacks Oregon City Mills at $13 25; 1,300 do. do., San Jose at $13 25; jobbing sales of 110 bbls. Gallego at $15 50; 250 qr. sacks Fowler's Self-Raising at $15; 100 do. Bromley's at $15; 300 do. Magnolia Mills, 600 do. Alviso and 100 do. Domestic at $13 50; 40 cases Suffolk Mills at $15 ℔ 200 lbs.

CORN MEAL—75 half bbls. Eastern, sweet, jobbing at $9 50 ℔ bbl.

BARLEY—200 sacks sold at 4⅛c., and 50 do. at 4⅛c.

BRAN—150 sacks sold at 3⅛c.

OATS—Sales of 275 sacks at 4c.; 100 do. [illegible] at 4⅛c.

HAY—10 tons new Hay [illegible].

ONIONS—Sales of 46 sacks [illegible] do. at 9c.

POTATOES—330 sacks, jobbing at 3⅛c.; 300 do. at 3⅛c.; 270 do. at 3c., and 150 do., old, at 4⅛c.

RICE—250 mats No. 1 China Rice sold 8⅛c.

MUSTARD SEED—3,000 lbs. Mustard Seed sold at 3⅛c.

SUGAR—300 half bbls. Crushed at 12⅛c.

LARD—25 cases Jewell & Harrison's, in 10-lb. tins, sold at 19⅛c.

BUTTER—20 firkins choice Eastern sold at 40c.

CLARET—75 cases Bordeaux sold at $3 50.

LUMBER—100 M. feet Oregon Red Wood Lumber sold at $26.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, May 28, by Rev. Mr. Brierly, Capt. Joseph S. Garcia to Miss Elizabeth B. Baird, both formerly of Lynn, Mass.

In Sacramento, May 21, by Rev. S. G Phillips, Mr. Henry Dalrymple to Miss Delphine Parker.

In the Presbyterian Church, Oakland, May 25, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, Mr. John Luth, of Hamburg, Germany, to Miss Louisa Reier, of Hanover, Germany.

In Uniontown, Humboldt County, May 24, by Rev. J. Rogers, Mr. C. G. Duryee to Miss Jane Norris, all of Uniontown.

On the evening of 28th May, by Rev. Bishop Kipp, Lansing B. Misner, Esq., to Miss Ella, daughter of Col. John S. Watson, all of San Francisco.

At the Seamen's Bethel, in San Francisco, May 31, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. John B. J. Porter to Miss Elizabeth Vinton McIver, all of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

At the Eagle Hotel, Oakland, May 27, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, John B. Thesing, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Mace, of New-Orleans.

At the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, in San Jose, on May 26, by Rev. P. Y. Cool, Mr. Samuel P. Gumeer, of San Francisco, to Miss Sarah F. Sanor, of Santa Clara.

In Marysville, May 20, by Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Louis R. Lull, editor of the *Marysville Herald*, to Miss Josephine P., daughter of I. W. Ransom, of Marysville.

In Downieville, May 22, by Rev. W. C. Pond, John A. Rollings to Miss Annie Maria Langton.

In San Francisco, June 2, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Lyman F. Collins, of Sacramento, to Miss Josephine Farrow, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In American Township, Sacramento County, May 28, by Rev. A. Woodruff, Wm. N. Sinclair to Miss Mary D. Scott.

In San Francisco, June 1, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Paul Day, of San Juan, to Miss Maria O'Neill, of San Francisco.

DIED.

In San Francisco, on Friday, the 23d inst., Mr. T. Manchester, a native of Ohio, aged 37 years.

On the 24th May, of consumption, Mrs. Mary Hart, wife of James Hart, aged 24 years.

At Santa Cruz, suddenly, May 13, Capt. Cathcart, aged 50 years.

In Auburn, May 23d, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Wm. Steven, aged 28 years, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland.

On Monday, May 19, at the Amador County Hospital, Wm. Bowers, formerly of Indiana.

In Nevada, May 20, Mr. Alfred Young, aged 23 years, formerly of New-York.

In San Francisco, May 26, Lizzie Churchill, daughter of Albert W. and S. Louise Bee, aged 11 months and 6 days.

In San Francisco, May 28, at 12 o'clock M., Horatio T. Dow.

In Nevada, May 20, of typhoid fever, Mr. Alfred Young, formerly of New-York City, late of Norwalk, Conn., aged 21 years.

In Marysville, May 24, Louis, son of C. L. Flick, aged 1 year, 7 months and 10 days.

In San Francisco, May 30, of consumption, Susan Amelia, wife of E. C. Williams, and youngest daughter of B. Harrower, Esq., of Laurenceville, Penn., aged 26 years.

May 31, Julia Cronnin, aged 25 years.

In Grass Valley, May 26, of consumption, James Cady, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

In Stockton, May 28, of disease of the heart, Mr. —— Abel, formerly book-keeper in the store of Avery & Hewlett.

In Nevada, May 26, of consumption, Mr. Isaac N. Janes, aged about 40 years.

In San Francisco, on the 3d inst, John Maner, a native of New-Brunswick Amt. Blumenthal, Germany.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

History of the Indian War—Justification of the Settlers—The Difficulty between the Executive and Military Departments—Latest Intelligence from the Territory.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PORTLAND, O. T., Sunday, May 25, 1856.

You, who in peace and prosperity, inhabit the crowded cities, or comparatively new States in the West, have doubtless forgotten the hardships, dangers, and trials consequent upon early settlement. Your mind reverts back to those times only when the historical records are brought to your notice. But even in the darkest days of adversity, the people were not so encompassed with dangers as the settlers of this and Washington Territory now are. You may read the sad, horrid accounts of murders and massacres. You may see the catalogue of losses and destruction—you may learn of the excited state of the country. All fail to give a correct idea of the real state of things existing here. Added to our actual troubles, we are now, by reference to New-York files, (received by mail,) traduced and slandered with the foul imputation, that "the settlers brought the war on themselves"—that it's a "war of speculation"—that it's a "cunning trick" to improve the finances of the Territory, by plundering the United States Treasury. And coming from high officials, and well known correspondence, (signed "Podgres,") we can well conceive that a prejudice would arise against Oregonians, forestalling all sympathy, either by Congress, or the people of the Union.

Readers of the TIMES, do you believe that the settlers in Southern and Northern Oregon, and in Washington Territory, combined to commence a war against the red man? If the depredations and outbreaks had been confined to one locality, then there might exist a doubt as to who committed the first acts of hostilities. Admit that some white man had misused an Indian, and war was the consequence; is the balance not to be protected or cared for? But in order to satisfy all, we will briefly give the origin of the outbreak, in relation to which "Podgers" had so much to say. Early last Summer, and shortly after the Colville gold mines were discovered, rumors reached the Valley that the Yakimas were plundering small parties of going and returning miners, who were compelled to pass through their country. Later, some were missing; "friendly Indians" reported them killed and robbed. Treaties had but lately been signed at the Grand Council, granting a safe passport to travelers. The public demanded that the affair should be investigated. Sub-Indian Agent Bolon, who was known to exercise great influence over this tribe, and under whose charge they were, left Fort Dalles to learn the facts and demand the murderers. Having great confidence in the fidelity of the tribe, he went alone, without an escort! He met and talked with the chief, who refused to comply with his demand. And while returning to Fort Dalles he was shot and scalped by the son of the Chief Camiakin. Major Rains, stationed at Fort Vancouver, ordered Major Haller from Fort Dalles, with 100 United States soldiers, to proceed at once into the country and demand satisfaction. After marching sixty miles from Fort Dalles, he was met by Camiakin at the head of a large band, his march disputed, his howitzer and horses taken from him, so that in a disabled state he was compelled to retreat to the Columbia. Major Haller wrote to Major Rains of his defeat, advising the calling out of 1,000 volunteers. Rains only called for four companies, (understanding that if he asked for more he would be under some other officer.) Gov. Curry acted on Major Haller's suggestion, issued his proclamation for ten companies, hoping thereby to quell the outbreak at one blow, and save the country from the horrors of an Indian war. The military authorities refused to muster them all into the service, and Gov. Curry refused to allow a portion to be taken of those called, and here commenced the existing difficulty between the executive and military departments. Gen. Wool soon arrived, ordered Capt. Stenson's company of W. T. Mounted Volunteers from the field, and discharged them, affirming that he had sufficient force, *when at the same time he made a requisition on the Secretary of War for the 9th Regiment to be sent to the Territory*. "Podgers" says, "the volunteers refused to come under the management of Gen. Wool," when the fact is, he never noticed, nor recognized the Governor or his troops, keeping his plans entirely to himself, turning a cold shoulder on Gov. Stevens, who was far up in the Walla Walla country, and refused arms, howitzers and ammunition to the volunteers. Can any one see any speculation in the above? Quite the contrary *has* been the result; from prosperity Oregon has been plunged into adversity. Her population has rapidly decreased [illegible] destroyed, and her trade ruined. Had Gen. Wool assumed the command of the brave volunteers, and made a vigorous Winter campaign, the foe would now have been subdued, and peace would have been the result. A Winter in Oregon would be a Fall season in New-York—in the valleys the grass is good, and little snow falls. Is it not plain to any half-rational mind that this season, when the enemy cannot hide in the mountains, when he and his stock must of necessity dwell in the valleys, is the only proper time to wage war with any hope of success? Gen. Wool, while at Ft. Vancouver, maintained a Winter campaign was impracticable, and contrary to opinions expressed by H. B. Co's men and old mountain trappers, and he could do nothing else after the battle of Walla Walla but vilify the volunteers by falsely charging them with making and creating the war. He harped on all, and each individual mistake of any rowdy volunteer, heralding it to the public by means of hireling presses. He became exasperated, too, because the volunteers had met and defeated the enemy; his predictions to the contrary had failed, and now he lends his influence to defeat any appropriation to pay the territorial debt by Congress.

Gen. Wool is an old officer; one of high standing. His deeds are recorded, and I would not detract from honors due him, but he has, however, failed in the prosecution of this war. Everything seems to have combined against him. Had he so disposed his forces as to have prevented the taking of the Cascades, a different feeling would exist. He, persisting in affirming, and acting, as though there was "no war in Oregon," leaves passes and settlements exposed, orders Col. Wright into the Indian country, and is outflanked by a *large Indian force*. The trouble seems to be that his mind is more on the Presidential chair than the protection of Oregon and Washington Territories. "The settlers brought the war on themselves," "It is a war of speculation,"—never were baser falsehoods uttered.

Gov. Curry, when he took the field, intended to hold it only until the regulars were prepared to maintain the conquered ground. Eight months elapse, and no movement is made from Ft. Dalles. Gov. Curry still holds on until Col. Wright, of the Ninth, crossed Columbia River. Then he orders the whole volunteer regiment to be disbanded. What is to be the result of the recent movement, time alone will tell. Our opinion is, by the tardy movement, the Indians have had time to concentrate—their stock hid, and their families secure, they will annoy and harass any force sent into their country. And, in fact, the news received from Col. Wright's command shows plainly that the Indian is determined on fighting. After marching north ten days, he met Camiacian, who sent a flag of truce. A conference was held with a number of under chiefs. They said they did not want to fight, asked and received provisions, and passed from camp to camp; but when two days had been consumed parleying, and a final decision was required, Mr. Indian was off, and had crossed the river to Camiacian, who now headed 1,200 warriors, and was ready for battle. Should Col. Wright attempt to cross, reinforcements have left the Dalles, and, ere this, we hope a battle has been won.

All the volunteers, acting in the north, are *en route* for the valley, to be discharged, and the field is given up to the United States troops. Gov. Curry will leave next month for Washington City. He goes on to settle some affairs connected with the war. He is Governor of Oregon, and should be believed.

[illegible]

NEWS FROM THE ISTHMUS.

THE LATE MASSACRE AT PANAMA—PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION—FRENCH VESSELS OF WAR—FRENCH CONSUL IN DISGRACE—TAXATION ON THE MAILS—THE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEWS FROM COSTA RICA—NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, June 12, 1856.

Since the 15th of April last, we have all felt upside down here. And up to the present time the excitement consequent upon the fatal occurrence of that day exists among all classes; and, notwithstanding that the presence of two vessels of war in port gives some feeling of security, yet no foreigner looks upon his life as secure for an hour—many of them, from daily threats of assassination, being forced to go continually well armed. Amos B. Corwine, Esq., the Commissioner sent out here by the United States Government to investigate the cause of the massacre, has opened his office, and is busily engaged in collecting testimony, which, I learn, is, so far, most convincing against the natives and the authorities here. His appointment has given general satisfaction, both to the native and foreign residents here, with all of whom he has always been a favorite.

The Governor has declined to acknowledge Mr. Corwine's appointment until he hears from Bogota, [illegible] returned home.

All foreigners here feel highly indignant at the conduct of the authorities regarding the massacre. Everything they could adduce favorable to themselves in the shape of evidence, has been published by them, but not a line of a vast amount of proof of their complicity, which they have carefully suppressed; and they have even refused to take the depositions of respectable natives, whom they suspected would tell the truth; nor has a single arrest been attempted, although they have been notified of frequent cases of their own police offering stolen property of the passengers and others publicly for sale in the streets.

The statements in the letter of your Washington Correspondent, and an article published in the Boston *Atlas*, regarding the massacre, based on the report of Mr. Ran Runnels, have created a general feeling of disgust against that gentleman among foreigners here—more especially as his affidavit on record at the United States Consulate here, a copy of which he carried himself to Washington, contains full proof of the falsity of what he has represented in the United States; however, these statements can have little weight when re-

...fied by the cumulative mass of evidence which is now being compiled here, and which fully establishes the culpability of the natives and of the authorities, as well as the extreme inability of this Government to protect the Isthmus, and the passengers and treasure against the lawless negro desperadoes who infest it.

Two French vessels of war have visited our port, the L'Andromede and Lavoisier; the former has sailed for Punta Arenas, and the latter remains keeping the St. Mary's company. As yet no United States vessels of war have reached Aspinwall, except the Susquehanna, which touched in there on the 6th instant, and, after remaining a few hours, sailed for San Juan, without even sending a boat ashore, very much to the chagrin of every American there.

The French Consul has got himself into disgrace here among his countrymen, and the officers of the French vessel of war, by the duplicity of his conduct recently, respecting the late massacre. He has already been removed from this post by his Government, and is to proceed soon to Cobijo. His absence will not be regretted.

The Governor gave a ball here recently in honor of the French vessel of war in port, to which the commander and officers of the St. Mary's, as well as every foreigner in the place, were invited; as might be expected, not a single foreigner attended, except two, who are, I believe, both naturalized citizens of this country. It was a sad cut to the Governor, but it served him right, for it was a poor time to establish his popularity by a public rejoicing so soon after he had been the means of sacrificing the lives of so many of our countrymen.

By the recent mails from Bogota, we have received a law, passed in Congress and approved by the Senate, taxing our mails twenty cents an ounce for the privilege of crossing the Isthmus—this would amount to the snug little sum of two and a half millions annually, taking the last six months as an average, but I suspect uncle Sam will scarcely stand being fleeced so heavily, especially as the law appears to be in direct opposition both to the Treaty and the Railroad Contract.

We have not much local news here, as there is nothing doing except in politics,—the elections are to come off in a few days, and I should not be surprised to see a grand row, if the whites give any opposition to the success of the negroes in putting forward their candidates. The fact is, we have a regular nigger Government on the Isthmus at present, and it is likely to become rather more so by and by.

We had a break in the general monotony a few evenings since by a private theatrical performance at the residence of the British Consul, Wm. Perry, Esq., which came off in excellent style, and was the best thing of the kind I ever attended here.

The Railroad Company are busy putting up their new iron bridges—the large one over the Gatun River will shortly be completed, and will be a fine structure. That over the Chagres River has not been commenced yet, though it is about time it was up.

The British Steam Navigation Company are, I learn, about to move their agency to Callao, on the 30th inst., after which time the days of sailing of their steamers hence will be altered to the 13th and 27th.

The negroes continue to hold their nightly meetings unmolested outside the walls, where they freely discuss the overthrow of white rule on the Isthmus.

From Costa Rica, we learn that the cholera is raging throughout that country. Baron Bulow, the commander of part of the forces which invaded Nicaragua, was cut off by it, and out of the 2,500 troops under charge of Mora, who marched upon Rivas, but 400 returned to their homes, the majority having fallen victims to this terrible scourge.

Our Southern news is of no great interest.

The Republic of Chili continues in peace; a Treaty of Peace has been concluded with the Argentine Republic. A treaty fixing the Consular relations between Chili and this country has been exchanged. The line of railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago will be opened on the 18th September as far as Limache.

The Rousset family are succeeding remarkably well in Valparaiso, and are already taking steps to erect a new theatre there. The Corn and Provision markets are unusually high. Congress meets on the 1st June.

In Bolivia peace has been effectually established. The yellow fever was making some progress in the provinces of Omasuyos and Muñecas.

From Peru we learn that the yellow fever was disappearing. The Congress has removed from Lima to Chorillos, on account of the sickness. A law of amnesty has been issued recognizing the various ranks of the persons serving under the Echenique Administration, and granting their pensions. Fresh extraordinary powers for six months have been accorded to General Castilla, strengthening his Dictatorship with authorization to imprison suspicious persons, search private dwellings, suspend judges, &c.

Revolutionary movements continue to break forth, and there was no stability in the existing state of things.

The editor of the *Panameño*, of this city, died on the night of the 17th instant, after a lingering illness.

HASTA LUEGO.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

TREATY WITH THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION—CONSULAR RELATIONS WITH NEW-GRANADA—RAILWAYS—MOVEMENT IN THE MINT—REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer arrived at Panama on the 18th of June, with advices from Valparaiso to the 15th of May.

The Republic of Chili continues enjoying the advantages of tranquillity.

The important treaty of friendship and commerce, which establishes the most ample mercantile liberty between Chili and the Argentine Confederation, has been duly exchanged in the capital, and is to be henceforth considered as a law in both countries.

The treaty fixing the Consular relations between this Republic and New-Granada was also exchanged on the 8th. The Commissioners for this important act were Sr. D. Antonio Varas, Minister of State, and D. Andres Lamerca, General Consul of New-Granada. Both representatives, desirous of adding a new tie to the friendly intercourse which binds the two countries, availed themselves of this opportunity for entreating the President to grant a full pardon to Juan Avendano, a native of New-Granada, who had been condemned to death on account of taking part in the horrible mutiny of Juan Fernandez, and who was actually expiating his crime in the penitentiary, the sentence passed on him having been commuted.

As to material progress, we can announce, with security, that the line of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway, as far as the town of Limache, will be opened to the public on the 18th of September next. The principal difficulties of the work are found between these two points, such as the great bridges which it has been necessary to construct, and without which it was impossible to give impulse to the following work. All requisite measures being taken to surmount these obstacles, without sparing any sacrifices, the works along the rest of the line will advance as rapidly as the public and the Directors may desire.

The movement in the Mint, during the month of April last, has been as follows:

Gold coined	$166,695 00
Bullion in process	394,435 00
Bullion on hand	496,000 00
Advance on bullion	75,000 00
Paid on advances	75,610 15
Old coin received	162,613 87

A society of a peculiar capacity purposes to write a general history of the moral and material progress of Chili, showing it in every light, as the best answer that can be made to such as publish false accounts of the country's situation, viewing it through the distorting medium of their prejudices.

"The work of Mr. Gillis, U. S. Navy," says a Valparaiso journal, "presents this great defect, which is very strange in him, as he had the best opportunities of studying our customs, and yet he has preferred misrepresenting them. His stories have given rise to the general indignation of both natives and foreigners in the country, and they have been reckoned as a libel, which obscures all the merit his scientific operations here may have possessed."

Señor Dn. Manuel Carvallo, ex-Minister of Chili in Washington, has been honored by his Government with the charge of compiling the penal code of the Republic, and he has already presented the first book, treating of crimes and punishments in general. Great changes are not introduced in the code, but a remarkable classification is made of the punishments adopted, which, in itself, considerably betters our penal system.

The Municipality of Santiago, desirous of lighting the streets of the Capital with gas, has invited the several companies who would obtain the privilege to present proposals, fixing the 15th of June next for the decision—the proposals to be based on a calculation of 400 lights, and the promise to obtain from Congress authorization for the introduction, duty free, of all instruments and machinery requisite for the undertaking, also for extending the privilege to a great number of years, if those which the present law allows should not be considered sufficient.

Nothing remarkable has taken place in mining industry. Corn and other articles of first necessity and national produce, continue at high prices in the market.

The session of Congress will be opened on the 1st of June, and several important measures tending to promote the welfare of the country will be presented for its consideration.

Bolivia.

RESTORATION OF PEACE—RAVAGES OF YELLOW FEVER, ETC.

Peace has been completely established in this Republic. Gen. Cordoba's Administration proves, up to the present moment, worthy of the support of the nation. The Committee for compiling the Codes of Law was installed at Sucre on the 1st of April, and several projects for internal improvements are mentioned as engrossing the attention of Government and the various towns. The yellow fever was making some ravages in the Provinces of Omasuyos and Muñecas. The citizens who aided the Government during the last revolutionary attempt have been rewarded with a medal of honor.

Peru.

TRADE—PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—CASTILLA'S DICTATORSHIP.

The trade with Bolivia is still active, notwithstanding the extensive importations effected in la Paz and Cochabamba. Importations in Arica have been made by the following vessels: *Bella Cubana* from Bordeaux; *Mary Goodell*, from Boston; and *Hero*, from Callao. The *Republic*, from [illegible], imported a cargo of wheat. The *Jitana* had been dispatched for Hamburg with produce of the country, and the *Favorite* was to sail in a few days. There was an incessant arrival of produce from the interior; particularly copper barrilla, and the stock of this article in Arica amounted to 50,000 qq.

The fever had disappeared from Iquique.

The National Convention continued its sessions, and, on account of the fever prevalent in Lima, it had removed to the bathing place of Chorrillos together with the Government, but not before increasing the members' daily allowance from eight to twelve dollars. A law of complete amnesty has been issued, ordering the ranks of such persons as served under General Echenique's Administration to be recognized, granting them pensions, and also awarding such military pensions as the law allows to the widows and children of those who perished in defence of the Government during the campaign. All the stupid decrees of the Provisory Government are therefore annulled.

But, at the same time, fresh extraordinary powers for six months have been accorded to General Castilla, strengthening his dictatorship with authorization to imprison persons, search private dwellings, suspend the functions of judges, &c. Some military disturbances had taken place in Chincha and Chiclayo, but they had been put down.

However, revolutionary attempts continued to burst forth, and no confidence was reposed in the stability of the present state of things.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

SALE OF REAL PROPERTY—PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS FOR HONOLULU.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 10th of May, one week later.

A series of resolutions was passed the House of Representatives, complimenting Hon. W. L. Lee.

Four town lots had been sold at auction at good prices. The property belonged to the estate of S. Reynolds. The "Punchard lot" sold for $12,985; the "Store lot" for $6,330; the "Crown lot" for $5,500; the "Pitman lot" for $1,000, and the buildings on all the lots for $2,560.

A law has been passed for the building of an inter-island steamer, at a cost not to exceed $60,000.

A charter has been given to a company under the name of the "Hawaiian Flower Company."

The Legislature had voted $6,000 for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor.

News from Central America.

WALKER ENDEAVORING TO TREAT WITH SAN SALVADOR—CONDITION OF THE NICARAGUAN ARMY—COL. KINNEY—NEWS FROM COSTA RICA—DEATH OF BARON BULOW.

The British West India mail steamship *Clyde* reached Aspinwall late on the evening of the 6th instant, with dates from Greytown to the 5th. There was no communication with Costa Rica, and consequently there are no mails from that Republic. A report was brought by the *Clyde* that a revolution had broken out among the Costa Ricans, but the correctness of this we very much doubt.

It is stated that Walker had sent a special Commissioner to Salvador to treat with that State, but that he was sent back immediately, without effecting anything satisfactory.

We have been unable to learn the present whereabouts of Walker.

A schooner with forces for the Walker army had reached Greytown from New-Orleans.

Provisions continue scarce and high at the latter place.

Several of Walker's army who had left their leader, came down to Aspinwall on the *Clyde*, we are told, in most miserable condition.

Col. Kinney remains in Greytown, and is making no progress towards improving his condition.

Affairs generally, so far as known, were in a wretched state throughout the country.

The *Eurydice* still remained at her post in the harbor of San Juan del Norte. The *Daniel Webster* had reached there from Aspinwall on the 5th inst.

We have no late news from Costa Rica beyond the intelligence that the army was disbanded, and the cholera was raging throughout the State.

The death of Baron Bulow, Chief Engineer of the Republic, is reported. The Baron died of cholera, whilst on his return with the army from Nicaragua.

News from China.

TRADE—FAILURE OF NYE BROTHERS AND COMPANY—THE REBELLION—DEPREDATIONS OF CHINESE PIRATES—HORRIBLE MASSACRE AND CANNIBALISM.

Advices from Hong Kong are to the 16th of April. At Canton trade is on the revival, and although there are various rumors of anarchy existing in the surrounding country, it will not probably tend to the interruption of foreign commerce. The main object of certain insurgents is the punishment of the head men and leaders of villages for past cruelties.

The *Friend of China* says that the tea exports from Shanghae has fallen off in one year twelve millions of pounds; the exportation having been directed to the port of Fuh-chow-fu. Mr. Shearman, editor of the *North China Herald*, is dead.

The failure of Nye Brothers & Co. is upon a far grander scale than was at first supposed, and in amount has rarely been equaled. At a meeting held at Canton on the 8th instant, the assignees, on data furnished by Mr. Nye himself, report the "approximate estimates of the assets of the firm to be about $1,400,061 81, and the liabilities to be about $3,564,036 19. It is, however, to be remembered that these totals are only apparent, and it may the amount of the liabilities will be increased, and that of the assets lessened, when final accounts are received from various distant correspondents."

A letter from Shanghae dated April 8:

Rumors and reports from the north and west continue to be very contradictory, and the true state of things in the central provinces it is impossible for any one at this distance to detail. In many places disorder is the order of the day. Now we have reports of sixty thousand men who had risen in rebellion, coming to the Imperial Generals to lay down their arms; next we have rumors of their making overtures to join the Insurgents; and again, of their taking an independent attitude. All these reports are, perhaps, true in part.

At Nanking and Chin-kiang no decisive advantages would seem to have been gained by the Emperor's forces; and great multitudes of the people are distressed alike by both Imperialists and Insurgents. At Se-chan some apprehension of disturbance exists.

In and around Shanghae peace and quiet prevail; commerce is reviving, and the prospects of the husbandmen are very encouraging. Piracies have decreased, but many freebooters are still abroad, every now and then a few of them fall into the hands of the authorities, and are very summarily dealt with. Some of these wretched creatures were marched out the city last week, and executed on the south side.

The following list of depredations by Chinese pirates, is published:

On the 15th of March, a fishing boat was plundered off Ty-chow.

On the 14th, a number of men landed at Tching-wan, plundered a house, and carried off a sampan with two men.

On the 18th, a stone boat was seized by pirates, and taken to Pak-loo, near the Lema, where two of her crew escaped by jumping overboard.

On the 20th, a fishing boat was taken by two junks off Chek-chu, and plundered. Three of her crew were badly wounded.

The same day, a market boat was plundered of her cargo of pigs, eggs, &c., by two junks in the Ly-yu-moon.

A pullaway boat was cut adrift from astern of a vessel in harbor on the night of the 24th, and pillaged.

On the 27th, lorcha No. 30 was attacked and plundered by five pirate junks in the Cap-suy-moon.

On the 1st April, a fishing boat was captured near Tam-koon-tow, by three pirate junks.

On the 9th, another fishing boat, with her crew, was carried off by two pirate junks, from the same neighborhood.

The same day, a trader was plundered about midday off Soo-kun-poo; and a compradore's boat was seized at the same place about 2 A. M., taken to the Cap-suy-moon, and plundered.

From the *Maulmain Advertiser* of Feb. 28, we take the following brief account of the massacre of part of the crew of a China junk by the Andaman Islanders:

A China junk, named *Fat Geon*, bound from Pinang to the Nicobars and Bassein, arrived off town on Tuesday evening last, with the following melancholy story. She left Pinang on the 2d of January last for the above places, with a crew of thirteen men. Strong currents and contrary winds prevailing, she could not make the Nicobars, and even lost her reckoning for Bassein. When out of the latitude of the Nicobars, she came upon the Little Andaman Islands, where the whole crew attempted to effect a landing for water. Out of the thirteen men, three landed, while the others remained in the boat. The savages, hitherto hid, now sprang upon their helpless victims, tore them limb from limb, and then devoured them. Those in the boat seeing this shoved off to the junk, and set sail direct for this port.

News from Madeira.

THE JAMESTOWN AT MADEIRA—LIST OF HER OFFICERS—AFFAIRS AT MADEIRA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP JAMESTOWN,
FUNCHAL, Madeira, Sunday, May 18, 1856.

This ship arrived here on the 16th inst., twenty days from Porto Praya, having encountered strong N. E. trade winds for the most of the passage. The United States brig *Dolphin* left Porto Praya on the 25th ult., bound on a cruise down the coast of Africa. Officers and crew all well.

The United States ship *St. Louis*, was at Porto Praya when we left, and was expected to leave on or about the 26th ult. for this place. Officers and crew all well.

The Island of Madeira looks very well, but the grape crop is still a failure. They have suffered from very heavy rains during the past Winter, and the weather has been unusually cold. Most of the strangers have returned home, and the next packet will take what few remain. There are a few American ladies here. No American vessels in port. The weather now is delightful, and everything looks green and fresh.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Jamestown*:

Thomas Crabbe, Commander-in-Chief; James H. Ward, Commander; Jas. F. Armstrong, Lieutenant, (flag;) T. H. Patterson, Lieutenant; Geo. M. Ransom, Lieutenant; Julian Myers, Lieutenant; John E. Hart, Lieutenant; E. P. Williams, Lieutenant; Geo. Clymer, Fleet Surgeon; T. M. Taylor, Purser; W. L. Shuttleworth, Captain of Marines; C. W. Thomas, Chaplain; S. R. Swain, Assistant Surgeon; John L. Heylin, Commodore's Secretary; H. B. Johnson, Commander's Clerk; John McKinley, Acting Boatswain; Wm. Cape, Gunner; James E. Smith, Carpenter; Wm. N. Maull, Sailmaker; H. B. Conklin, Master Mate; V. H. Voorhees, Master Mate; C. W. Lawrence, Master Mate.

News from the West Indies.

We have full files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 11th of June. The intelligence is not of the slightest interest.

On the 27th of May the Governor of Jamaica left in the steamer for England. Major General Bell was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor to administer the affairs of the Island during Sir Henry's absence.

The celebration of peace and the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday had been celebrated with great demonstrations of joy.

The severity of the May seasons had abated. The damage sustained by the heavy rains in all parts of the island had been incalculable. To ascertain its full amount will occupy much time. Fine weather had set in. Strong sea—or if we may be permitted the license of coining a word—anti-fever breezes prevailed beneficial to general health.

News from Havana.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. McGowan, from Havana, arrived at this port on Saturday. The *Philadelphia* left New-Orleans June 20, arrived at Havana June 23, and left at 1½ P. M. of same day for this port. The *Philadelphia* landed $75,000 in silver at Havana, and brings $100,000 in silver to this port. The health of Havana still continues good. The U. S. Mail steamship *Empire City* arrived at Havana at 6 P. M. of the 23d inst.

News from New-Mexico.

DIFFICULTY WITH THE NAVAJO NATION—PROBABILITIES OF A SETTLEMENT—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We have files of the Santa Fé *Gazette* to the 31st May.

The general court-martial for the trial of Captain Scammon and Lieut. Morrison adjourned on the 30th April, and the members left for their homes.

Major Kendrick and the Navajo agent, Capt. Dodge, have had several conferences with the principal men of the Navajo nation, in relation to the outrages near Puerco, committed by a party of their tribe. They profess to be willing to make good the loss of sheep, which, it will be recollected, amounted to some ten or twelve thousand, a part of which, however, has already been returned. They offered to give three peons for the three Mexicans killed. This offer, of course, could not be entertained, and the impression was left that with neither promise would they comply, unless upon the exhibition of a large military force in their country.

The perpetrators of the robbery and murders are among the principal men of the nation, or nearly allied to them, and it is thought in consequence the demand for their surrender will not be complied with until the nation is thoroughly humbled by measures of the most stringent character. The expeditions heretofore made by the American forces into the Navajo country have been so abortive that another of a similar character will do more harm than good; and it is very probable that if inadequate attempts are made against them now, the Utahs will make common cause with them. Should the Navajos, however, be thoroughly humbled, rich and powerful as they are known to be, the example will not be lost on all the other tribes in New-Mexico. We trust, however, they may see the necessity of complying with the requisitions made upon them, by a timely surrender of the criminals—by so doing much waste of property and loss of life will be spared them.

The warriors of the Navajo nation capable of taking the field number at least two thousand men, and we think the military strength of this department should be increased, particularly in the mounted arm of the service.

The *Gazette* of the 26th says:—

We suppose there is now no longer a hope that the difficulty with the Navajos will be settled without a resort to military force, for, instead of their complying with the demand made upon them recently, they have committed another offence of a similar character. On the night of the 15th inst., a party of them attacked the sheep rancho of José Ygnacio Montoya, near Peña Blanca, killed the mayor-domo and wounded four others, one of them mortally. They also took from the rancho three hundred ewes, the property of Montoya. The Indians were followed by a party of twenty-five Mexicans, and overtaken at El Valle; two of them killed, and nearly all the sheep recovered. The scalps of the Indians were brought in as vouchers for the faithful execution of the work.

From this it will be seen that blood has been shed on both sides, in consequence of which, we think there is not the least probability of an amicable arrangement of the difficulty. A question with the Navajos of a similar character existed when Gov. Meriwether came into the Territory, for which his Excellency thought proper, with a dash of the pen, or wave of hand, to relieve the Indians of all accountability. On the 3d of May, 1853, some three months before the arrival of Gov. Meriwether, the Navajos killed Ramon Martin, near Chamita, robbed the rancho and took with them all the stock and two Mexican boys.

The military at Santa Fé have commenced the construction of new quarters for the officers and men. Capt. Easton was also constructing quarters for the Quartermaster's Department. The work upon the State House was about being commenced, and work upon the Penitentiary and the Surveyor General's office was also commenced.

The Grand Jury of the County of Bernalillo have presented Gov. Meriwether for his inefficient management of the Territory.

On the 5th inst., Gen. Garland, with his staff, Major Thornton, Captain Easton and Lieut. Craig, left for Fort Stanton. Major Smith, Paymaster, will probably intersect the party at Albuquerque on his return from Fort Defiance, and accompany it to Stanton.

A general-court martial will be held at Fort Stanton immediately after the arrival there of the above-named officers.

We understand Gen. Garland has detailed the following mounted troops, company "F," First Dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Mercer, to take post at Fort Thorn; company "I" same regiment, Brevet-Major Greer, Lieuts. Williams and Pender, to take post at Fort Union.

The latter company awaiting the arrival at Fort Thorn of company F, which has been detailed to leave Fort Union, its present station, at once.

We also learn that the stations of Doctors Leatherman and Irwin have been changed; the former transferred from Fort Defiance to Fort Union, the latter from Fort Union to Fort Defiance.

No news from Major Kendrick since our last issue, as to the condition of affairs with the Navajos. We still hope that all difficulties with that nation may be amicably arranged, for a war with them, at this time, would be a serious misfortune.

The *Gazette* of the 17th says: Lieuts. Johnson and Irwin arrived in town on the 10th inst. The former on his way to Taos, the latter to Fort Defiance.

We learn that Major Smith, Paymaster, reached Albuquerque on the 10th, returning from Fort Defiance, and intended joining Gen. Garland, who left Albuquerque that day for Fort Stanton.

Company F, 1st dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Mercer, passed Delgado's on the 13th inst., en route for Fort Thorn.

Information has been received from Major Kendrick, commanding Fort Defiance, as late as the 2d inst., who represents the condition of affairs with the Navajos, growing out of the raid committed by a party of that nation on the Pecos in March last, as unchanged. The Indians have not, as yet, complied with their promise to turn over all the sheep taken at that time, although a part has been delivered, nor is it believed they will do so, unless upon the exhibition of a strong military force in their country; for the sentiment prevails among the Peladoes, who constitute the larger portion of the nation, that their power is superior to that of the United States.

It is not strange that this should be their honest conviction, from the fact that the combined military strength ever witnessed by them, in point of numbers, falls short of their own strength in the proportion of about one to six.

The *Gazette* of the 31st of May says:

Lieut. John Adams, First Dragoons, arrived in the city on the 21st inst., with his family, on his way to the States.

Lieut. Adams is detailed on the general recruiting service for the army, and will continue on such duty for two years. We learn, further, that Lieuts. Johnson, of First Dragoons, Whistler and Jackson, Third Infantry, are also detailed for the same duty, and will leave the territory in time to report themselves at Carlisle Barracks and Fort Columbus, New-York, by the 15th of July next.

General Garland and party returned from Fort Stanton on the 24th inst. While there the General had an interview with Barranquito, a Mescalero chief, whom he met with about eighty of his people, men, women and children. Barranquito expressed himself anxious to remain at peace with the whites, and said that the ox killed a short time ago, was killed by some of his men who were forced to the act by starvation, but that the men had never returned to him, nor did he know what had become of them.

Lieut. Craig arrived on the 28th inst., *via* Albuquerque. He came from Albuquerque to this city in seven hours and a half—distance seventy miles. Good traveling.

On the 14th inst., it was reported to Capt. Ewell, commanding Los Lunas, that the Indians were plundering on the Puerco. Thinking it probable they might be found there, the Captain took Lieut. Randal, and with twelve dragoons, his entire available force, went to the point where they were said to be, viz., about twenty-five miles in the direction of the Sierra Ladrones. After crossing the Puerco the Captain found the trail of about twenty Indians driving off oxen, but too far ahead for him to be able to overtake them without pursuing into the Indian country, and his force was too small to venture so far. The Indians told the Mexicans that they were Miembres Apaches. There were two parties of about twenty each, they killed two oxen, and ran off about thirty belonging to the people living below Los Lunas and Belen.

Information from Major Kendrick has been received as late as the 16th inst. The Navajos are planting quite as much now as in former years.

The Major has appointed the last day of May as the time when he shall expect to receive compensation for the stolen sheep mentioned in our former issues, for which purpose he is to meet the chief men of the nation at Laguna Negra. In the meantime his efforts for a restoration of the stolen sheep will continue to be pressed.

Colonel Miles arrived in the city on the 24th inst., and Colonel Fountleroy on the 26th. They are members of the Court-Martial in the case of Major Blake.

Senator Seward on Free Discussion.

The Attack of Rust upon Horace Greeley.

In the Senate on Wednesday, an animated debate took place between Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, and Mr. Seward, arising from the vindication which the former gentleman deemed proper to make of the conduct of his colleague Rust, in the assault upon Mr. Greeley. Mr. Johnson said of Rust:

"He is a member of the House of Representatives of this country. He is my colleague in that branch of Congress. *He is a gentleman*, and is certainly one of the most uniformly magnanimous, generous, and highly honorable and true men that lives upon the whole wide earth. I have known him from my earliest manhood, and during his earliest youth, and this is my experience with reference to him during the whole time."

Mr. Seward replied to Mr. Johnson's vindication of Rust:

"In the course of the debate yesterday, it will be recollected that the honorable Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Hunter,) alluding to the matter of Mr. Sumner, stated as a matter of grievance against the State of Massachusetts, that she had converted what had been a personal difficulty, into a public matter, or she had taken a course which had that tendency. I went on to show that Massachusetts was not so responsible for having converted what he had called a personal quarrel into a public one, and that the fact of the assault on Mr. Sumner having become a public question, or subject of so great magnitude, resulted from its nature, circumstances, and antecedents, and a foresight of the consequences which must follow it. By way of illustrating rapidly as thoughts occurred to my mind, its nature and circumstances, antecedents, and consequences of that assault, I spoke of the fact that an editor of a newspaper had been assaulted without sufficient preliminary notice to put him on his personal defence, and beaten down in one of the avenues leading to the Capitol, for the assumed offence of words written concerning what had been done by a member of the House of Representatives in his official capacity. * * * * *

I remember, I was going on to illustrate, two or three years ago, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was before the Senate, I entertained a very bad opinion of that bill—an opinion about as bad as any Senator or citizen can entertain of a measure which it is his duty to oppose. In addressing the Senate, I found it necessary to characterize the measure in strong terms; but I guarded myself against imputing any such character whatever to the author of the measure or its motives. I did so, precisely for the reason that I had no doubt myself at the time, that the author had no unpatriotic or unjust motives, and I conceded to him, precisely as I claimed for myself, integrity of motive, as I do every other person engaged in public duties. I freely concede the same purity of motives to the colleague of the Senator (Mr. Rust) in the transaction referred to, although that transaction is not at all remembered by me. He is entitled by his position to that acknowledgment. I can readily believe his character to be just what is given him by the Senator, for I know he is a man of truth and high honor, while I am personally unacquainted with his colleague (Mr. Rust.) I have therefore not sanctioned the article of which he complains, and I have no reason for doing so now.

That is my understanding of this whole case. In the first place, taking the account which I had received of the transaction, the assault made was without sufficient preliminary notice. As a question of fact, if the circumstances remain as then understood, my opinion is the same still. If not so—if the facts are misunderstood, it will be modified according to the circumstances if more or other notice than I had understood was given.

In regard to the other branch of the question, I consider the article of which complaint is made of the editor of the *Tribune* as being in bad taste, excessive, extravagant and severe. I regarded it, however, as not an attack on the motives or the character of the member who had introduced the measure which was condemned, although I may have been in error on that subject. So I thought that the assault on him was a sufficient excuse in that way. Beyond that, the honorable Senator knows, and everybody knows, that it is my judgment, my opinion, my rule of action, that the interests of justice, of right, and of truth, require freedom of the press, and freedom of speech and debate, and that whatever errors may be committed in the exercise of that freedom, they are counterbalanced in their effects by the good which results from discussion. *I think, as all the world knows I do, that it is not right for any person, citizen, or Member of Congress, or in any official station, to resort to personal retaliation for the vindication of character assailed in debate, or through the press.*

This being so, the transaction appeared to me one which was inexcusable. I referred to the fact, however, as a historical one. I neither made nor implied, nor intended, any reflection on the assailant in that case, but simply gave it as it was understood by me, as one of the antecedent circumstances by operation of which, with other causes, deeper and wider interest had been excited concerning the transaction between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Brooks."

Bill for the Suppression of Polygamy.

The following bill, for the Suppression of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States, was introduced by Mr. Morrill, of Vt., in the House of Representatives, on Thursday. The penalties are severe:

A Bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction.

Whereas, It is admitted that polygamy is permitted by the municipal regulations of one of the Territories of this Union, and is sought to be justified on the ground that this abomination in a Christian country is a religious rite of the inhabitants of said Territory; *and whereas*, no principle of self-government or citizen sovereignty can require or justify the practice of such moral pollution; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, being married and an inhabitant of any Territory of the United States or other place over which the United States possess exclusive jurisdiction, shall intermarry with any persons, or cohabit with any person or persons, or live with any person or persons as partners acknowledging conjugal relations, the former husband or wife being alive, he, she or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding $500, and be imprisoned not less than two years nor more than five years; *Provided*, nevertheless, that this section, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any person or persons whose husband or wife shall absent him or herself one from the other for the space of five years, the one of them not knowing the other to be living within that time, nor to any person or persons who shall be at the time of such marriage, divorced by competent authority, or to any person or persons whose former marriage, by sentence of competent authority, shall have been declared void.

PRESIDENTIAL.

MR. FILLMORE'S POSITION—SPEECHES IN THE CANVASS.

At Newburg, on Thursday, in reply to a complimentary address, Mr. Fillmore spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of Newburg: Accept my cordial thanks for this unexpected but hearty greeting. My friend has introduced me as the standard-bearer of the American Party, and a friend of the Union. For the former position, I am indebted to my friends, who have, without my solicitation, made me their standard-bearer in the coming campaign. But I confess to you that I am proud of the distinction. I confess, also, that I am a devoted and unalterable friend of the Union. I have no hostility to foreigners; I have witnessed their deplorable condition in the old country, and God forbid that I should add to their suffering by refusing them an asylum in this. I would throw the gates wide open, and invite the oppressed of every land to partake of the blessings of our laws and country; I would only exclude from this emigration the pauper and the criminal. I would give free toleration to every creed; but while I did this, I would, for their sakes as well as ours, declare that Americans should rule America. [Cheers.] They should have the benefit of equal laws—but neither their education nor knowledge of our institutions qualify them to govern America. [Applause.] The failure of every attempt to establish a free Government in Europe is demonstrative of this fact. But if we value the blessings which Providence has so bountifully showered upon us, it becomes every American to stand by the Constitution of this country, and to resolve that, independent of all foreign influence, Americans shall and will rule America. [Loud and long applause.]

I feel, fellow-citizens, that I need hardly allude to the importance of maintaining this Union. I see the National flags floating from yonder heights, which marks the consecrated spot where Washington had his head-quarters. There was performed an act of moral heroism, before which the bravest deeds of Alexander pale, and with which the greatest achievements of Bonaparte are not to be compared. [Immense cheering.] It was there, on that sacred spot, now shaded by the flag of a free Republic, that Washington refused a crown. [Great applause.] It was there that the officers of the Army, after our independence had been achieved, made him the offer of a crown, which he indignantly repelled. I am sure that I need not urge upon you who live in sight of that flag, the importance or duty of following the Farewell Advice of the Father of his Country, to maintain the Union of the States as the safeguard of our liberties at home and the bulwarks of our defence against attacks from abroad. [Cheers.]

Again I thank you most sincerely for this cordial welcome to my native soil. [Cheers.]

MR. FILLMORE AT ALBANY—HIS DENUNCIATION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

At Albany, Mr. Fillmore responded to an address from Mayor Perry in the following terms:

Mr. Mayor and Fellow-Citizens: This overwhelming demonstration of congratulation and welcome almost deprives me of the power of speech. Here nearly thirty years ago, I commenced my political career. In this building I first saw a Legislative body in session—[Cheers]—but at that time it never entered into the aspirations of my heart that I should ever receive such a welcome as this, in the capital of my native State. [Cheers.]

You have been pleased, Sir, to allude to my former services and my probable course if I should be again called to the position of Chief Magistrate of the nation. [Cheers.] You all know that when I was called to the executive chair by a bereavement which overwhelmed the nation with grief, that the country was unfortunately agitated from one end to the other upon the all-exciting subject of Slavery. It was then, Sir, that I felt it my duty to rise above every sectional prejudice and look to the welfare of the whole nation. [Applause.] I was compelled to a certain extent to overcome long-cherished prejudices, and disregard party claims. [Great and prolonged applause.] But in doing this, Sir, I did no more than was done by many abler and better men than myself. I was by no means the sole instrument, under Providence, in harmonizing those difficulties. [Applause.] There was at that time noble, independent, high-souled men, in both Houses of Congress, belonging to both the great political parties of the country,—Whigs and Democrats,—who spurned the character of selfish party leaders, [cheers,] and rallied around my Administration, in support of the great measures which restored peace to an agitated and distracted country. [Cheers.] By the blessings of Divine Providence, our efforts were crowned with signal success, [cheers,] and when I left the Presidential chair, the whole nation was prosperous and contented, and our relations with all foreign nations were of the most amicable kind. [Cheers.] The cloud that hung upon the horizon was dissipated; but where are we now? Alas! Threatened at home with civil war, and from abroad with a rupture with our peaceful relations. I shall not seek to trace the causes of this change. These are the facts, and it is for you to ponder upon them. *Of the present Administration I have nothing to say*, and can appreciate the difficulties of administering this Government, and if the present executive and his supporters have with good intention and honest hearts made a mistake, I hope God may forgive them as I do. [Loud and prolonged applause.] But if there be those who have brought these calamities upon the country for selfish or ambitious objects, it is your duty, fellow-citizens, to hold them to a strict responsibility.

The agitation which disturbed the peace of the country in 1850 was unavoidable. It was brought upon us by the acquisition of new territory, for the government of which it was necessary to provide Territorial Administrations. But it is for you to say whether the present agitation, which distracts the country and threatens us with civil war, has not been recklessly and wantonly produced by the adoption of a measure to aid in personal advancement rather than in any public good. [Cheers.]

Sir, you have been pleased to say that I have the union of these States at heart. This, Sir, is most true, for if there is one object dearer to me than another, it is the unity, prosperity, and glory of this great Republic—and I confess, frankly, Sir, that I fear it is in danger. I say nothing of any particular section, much less of the several candidates before the people. I presume they are all honorable men. But, Sir, what do we see? An exasperated feeling between the North and the South, on the most exciting of all topics, resulting in bloodshed and organized military array.

But this is not all, Sir. *We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, selected for the first time from the Free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States.* Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? [Cheers.] Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that *our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate?* [Cheers.] Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him in making his appointments? If a man living south of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice-President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office, that the people themselves discard in selecting him? These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. *Suppose that the South having a majority of the Electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice-President; and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment.* [Applause.] And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? [Tremendous cheering.] If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.

I tell you, my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject, for I feel that we are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation. I might, by soft words, hold out delusive hopes, and thereby win votes. But I can never consent to be one thing to the North and another to the South. I should despise myself if I could be guilty of such evasion. [Tumultuous applause.] For my conscience would still ask, with the dramatic poet:

"Is there not some secret curse—
Some hidden thunder red with immortal wrath—
To blast the wretch who owes his greatness
To his country's ruin?" [Cheers.]

In the language of the lamented, immortal Clay—"I had rather be right than be President." [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.]

It seems to me impossible that those engaged in this, can have contemplated the awful consequences of success. If it breaks asunder the bonds of our Union, and spreads anarchy and civil war through the land, what is it less than moral treason? Law and common sense hold a man responsible for the natural consequences of his acts, and must not those whose acts tend to the destruction of the Government, be equally held responsible? [Applause.] And let me also add, that when this Union is dissolved, it will not be divided into two Republics or two Monarchies, but broken into fragments and at war with each other.

But, fellow-citizens, I have perhaps said all that was necessary on this subject, and I turn with pleasure to a less important but more agreeable topic. [Cheers.] It has been my fortune during my travels in Europe, to witness once or twice the reception of Royalty, in all the pomp and splendor of military array, where the music was given to order, and the cheers at word of command. But, for myself, I prize the honest, spontaneous throb of affection with which you have welcomed me back to my native State, above all the pageants which royalty can display. [Cheers.] Therefore, with a heart overflowing with grateful emotions, I return you a thousand thanks and bid you adieu. [Prolonged applause.]

Col. Benton and the Administration.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just read with the deepest interest the speech of Mr. Benton at St. Louis. If his character for sincerity was not above suspicion, and his reputation for logic was not so low, one might naturally regard him as fighting for the Republican Party under Democratic colors.

A more convincing argument against the present Administration, and by a logical sequence against the Party which it represents, has rarely been offered; and yet the author of this exposé of its corruption, extravagance, folly and misrule, proposes as a remedy for the evils he so forcibly depicts, to continue this same Party in power by simply changing its nominal head—superseding Mr. Pierce for carrying out its policy, and electing Mr. Buchanan, who, (dropping his individuality,) promises to carry it out in future!

Mr. Benton places Mr. Buchanan in an unenviable dilemma; either he will be faithful to his pledge and adhere to the platform of the party, or he will not be. In the former case he is unfit to be President, according to Mr. Benton's own showing—in the latter he would be equally unfit, by forfeiting his solemn promise.

The triumph of Mr. Buchanan would be the triumph of the party of which Messrs. Pierce and Douglas are the true exponents, and there would be no escaping the evils that party has brought upon us, except on two conditions. 1. The perfidy of Mr. B., and 2d, that he exhibit iron firmness in opposing his party. The latter few will claim for him, and the former I suppose no one would impute to him. S.

Fremont and the Issue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The nomination of Fremont meets with very general approval with us from persons of all creeds who are opposed to the Kansas outrage and to the extension of Slavery. Indeed, I could give you the names of many of our good reliable men who have always gone with the Democratic Party, who say they can no longer give their support to any one for the Presidency who favors Slavery in the least. Give us almost anything else, say they, but Slavery. Kansas has completely cured us of that.

And is not this sentiment, Mr. Editor, very general throughout the country? Has not the time arrived when good men from all parties must come out honestly and openly on the side of Freedom?

And for one, I must say, I have little fear of the result of the Presidential contest if we can only narrow down the issue to this great absorbing question of Slavery; and then if our opponents will only come out fairly and let the country understand their true position on this subject—only just keep it before the people that it is Slavery or Freedom, and the right must triumph.

W. J. P.

Salisbury, Conn., June 27, 1856.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay.

The following letter from Mr. Clay, in answer to an invitation to address the Republican Ratification Meeting at the Tabernacle the other evening, was received too late to be read there:

June 23, 1856.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 19th inst., inviting me to attend a ratification meeting of the citizens of New-York, and give "expression of my sentiments" with regard to the Philadelphia Convention, its nominees and platform, is just received, and I have only time to send a few lines in reply.

With regard to the Convention, it was a large and fair one, and I have no doubt represented faithfully the views of their constituents. The platform is just such as I would have made, and I have no doubt is well adapted to rally to our support all the true lovers of Republicanism and Constitutional Government in the Union. I think it can be successfully maintained before the people.

Gentlemen, candor requires me to say that my individual preferences would have led me to prefer other standard-bearers, whose association for years in a cause where nothing but disinterested patriotism invites followers, has made me, perhaps, over partial to their names. At the same time, the great issues at stake have prevented me from assuming the responsibility of personal partisanship; and I have preferred to leave the whole matter to the deliberate decision of the Convention, representing sections of the country far apart, and classes of men who have now, for the first time, acted together.

Be assured, then, that I most heartily approve the nominations. I do not hesitate to avow that, in my opinion, John C. Fremont is the strongest man that we could have just now put before the people. His youth, his heroic and gallant life, are well calculated to inspire enthusiasm among the people. Whilst all his antecedents will assure the most timid of a calm, firm, and able administration of the Government, when those qualities in which he is admitted to excel are so urgently demanded by the times. In Mr. Dayton, of New-Jersey, we have a man of tried statesmanship, and eminent personal popularity with all who know him—a man every way calculated to inspire respect and kindly feeling, as the presiding officer in the Senate in times of high party excitement.

Gentlemen, Kentucky can give you no electoral vote! We are few; the foe is many! But we belong to the Davy Crockett School; "first, sure that we are right, then go ahead!" Our convictions are with you; our interests are with you; our hearts are with you; yes, if the worst comes to the worst: first, the ballot-box, and then the cartridge-box, *we are with you there also!*

You are in the midst of a revolution far more important in all that concerns this people, and all people, than was the revolution of 1776. God grant us a solution with no more blood than is now shed; but in peace or war, living or dying, I have no other "sentiment" than that to which my life has been devoted, "*may our country yet be free!*"

Very truly,
Your obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.

L. Sherwood, &c., Committee, &c., New-York.

The Democracy breaking Lines.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

It is no exaggeration to say that *at least one-half of the old Democratic Party of Western New-York are going for Freedom and Fremont.* In Rochester a meeting is to be held to-night. It will be addressed by Henry R. Selden, hitherto the most popular Democrat, as he is one of the most estimable gentlemen, in Monroe County; by Calvin Huson, Jr., an eloquent young Democrat, who was the Democratic candidate for County Judge last Fall; and by John C. Chumasero, who has made more speeches for the *Democratic Party* than any other man in Western New-York.

Among those who concur in the nomination, as we learn from the Rochester *American*, is Judge Ruggles, known all over the State as an ancient and very influential Democrat, Judge Sampson, [illegible] of Ogden, D. S. Brown, Esq., of Scottsville, and multitudes besides, equally efficient. The work goes bravely on.

The Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin* is edited by Mr. Cramer, son of the venerable John Cramer, of Waterford. He was, for several years, and during its palmiest days, an associate with Mr. Croswell in the *Argus*. For some eight years past, he has edited the *Daily Wisconsin*, and, by his great talents and bold advocacy of the right, he had acquired a leading place among the Democrats of his adopted State. His sympathies were always for Freedom on Free Soil, but he has, like tens of thousands of others, fancied that he could best serve the cause by continuing with the Democratic Party, and endeavoring to infuse into it the spirit of Jackson. *But the nomination of Buchanan and the adoption of the Platform upon which he is planted, has exhausted this hope*, and the Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin* is now out, boldly and enthusiastically, for Freedom and Fremont.

Vineyard Ratification Meeting.

The citizens of Edgartown ratified the Republican nominations on last Wednesday evening. Gov. Gardner, who arrived the same day on a visit from Boston, was invited by a committee of citizens to address the meeting. In his reply, he says, that his heart yearns earnestly for a union of all the opponents of the National Administration, to drive from their ill-used power the myrmidons of Slavery who now control the welfare of our nation:

"I trust and believe that the way will be opened ere long for this, and while for one I will yield any preference to accomplish this, I feel sure that others will be patriotic and noble enough to do the same, so that with united sacrifices our union may be successful."—*New Bedford Mercury.*

The Press with Us.

The Boston *Journal* yesterday morning announced its intention of supporting the nominations of Fremont and Dayton. The *Journal* is an acquisition, and we cordially welcome it into the constantly increasing ranks.

The Worcester *Palladium* is justly considered the ablest Democratic paper in New-England. It is also the most independent, as the Pierce janissaries have never been able to control it. It has repudiated, distinctly, the nomination of Buchanan, and will give its support to Fremont and Dayton.

The Worcester *Aegis*, the last ancient Whig paper in Massachusetts, also supports our excellent candidates. In every section of the North, the ablest and most widely circulated papers are with us in this contest.—*Boston Atlas.*

Col. Benton and Old Buck.

From the Washington Union.

We have a vivid recollection of the injurious effects in several Southern States of his [Col. Benton's] mode of supporting Mr. Polk in 1844, and our object is to avoid similar consequences in the canvass of 1856. We think our correspondent is rather unfortunate in the application of his anecdote. If we read Col. Benton's speeches and his organs in Missouri correctly, they have "swallowed Old Buck," but without "the shell and all." We want *Old Buck elected on the platform of principles on which he was nominated, and which he has so cordially and earnestly adopted and indorsed.* Colonel Benton and his Missouri friends repudiate essential portions of the platform and ignore the national Democratic organization of which he is the nominee. But we repeat that we shall congratulate our friend when Colonel Benton and his friends verify the prediction that the electoral vote of Missouri will not be cut in twain by their persisting in the support of a separate Benton electoral ticket.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for..............................$1.
20 copies for..........................$20, or [illegible] cents each.
[illegible] copies for....................$[illegible], or [illegible] cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., No. 138 Nassau-street.

J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., is Agent for the DAILY TIMES; from whom the Daily or Weekly can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the entire session was occupied in the consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived by a vote of 101 to 70, and it was made the first business in order to-day.

The News by the Illinois.

By the arrival of the mail steamship *Illinois*, we have received full details of the important events that have recently occurred in San Francisco. The excitement consequent upon the great popular rising, reported by previous steamers, continued unabated. As every one anticipated, CASEY and CORA, the murderers of KING and RICHARDSON, were executed by order of the Vigilance Committee, and, as if to render the proceeding more awfully impressive, it was done on the same day that the murdered KING was consigned to his grave. The labors of the Committee did not end here. Numerous arrests followed, and among others, that of the notorious Yankee SULLIVAN, who, to avoid the felon's doom that he dreaded, committed suicide in his cell. According to latest advices the other arrested parties had been shipped to Australia. In the meantime an opposition to the Vigilance Committee was organized. This party called for a mass meeting in the Plaza of those who were in favor of maintaining "the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the State," but when the time arrived the speakers were received with such a storm of hisses and groans that it was found impossible to proceed, and the meeting turned out a complete failure. The popular feeling in San Francisco, and, indeed, throughout the State, is unmistakable. It seems to be the general desire, with but slight exception, that the Vigilance Committee should make some further examples, and continue its organization until the purification of the ballot box shall have been secured and a radical reform shall have been wrought in the City Government. The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring the County of San Francisco to be in a state of insurrection, ordering the Committee to disband, and calling out the militia, but it does not appear that much respect or any obedience has been shown to this official document. The particulars of all these events, as given in the graphic and comprehensive letter of our San Francisco correspondent, and in the accounts by local journals transferred to our columns, will be read with deep interest.

There is nothing new to record in the history of the Indian outbreak in Oregon. For the present, at least, hostilities have been suspended. In the absence of active operations and more exciting themes, our correspondent furnishes us with a sketch of some past events in the war, and at the same time draws a deplorable picture of the condition to which these disastrous troubles have reduced this lately flourishing Territory.

In our columns this morning there will also be found some miscellaneous and interesting news from South America, Central America, New-Granada, the Sandwich Islands, and China. The intelligence received from Nicaragua by way of PANAMA is brief and not very specific as to dates or facts. The point at which WALKER's head-quarters were established was not known. San Salvador, it is asserted, had refused to treat with WALKER, and had sent back his envoy. Cholera was making fearful havoc in Costa Rica, Baron BULOW being among the number of its victims.

The "Revolution" in California.

The summary proceedings of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco may very properly be called a revolution, though there is nothing of a rebellious or political character in the constitution of that revolutionary tribunal. It was not against the Law that the Committee rebelled, but against the lawyers. The quiet, respectable, and conservative inhabitants of San Francisco had become disgusted with the conduct of the lawyers and the judiciary, and were justly alarmed at the impunity with which wealthy villains committed their nefarious crimes. The atrocious assassination of one of the leading citizens of the State who had courageously exposed the rascalities of some of the disreputable rowdies who had fastened themselves upon the Gold State, aroused a spirit of revenge, and awaked the long dormant power which had once before been put forth in the defence of the public safety, and the Committee of Vigilance immediately renewed its existence, and summary justice was dealt to two great offenders against the law of God and man. Of course all right thinking men will condemn Lynch Law, but, when there is no other law on which peaceable citizens can rely for protection, what shall be done? It is difficult to decide at so great a distance from the scene of disturbance; and it is unfair to make comparisons between a new State, composed of such an ill-sorted and turbulent a population as they have to contend with in California, and an old and comparatively well-regulated a community as our own. A murder by a mob is no less a murder than if committed by an individual, and the Committee of Vigilance, in the eye of the Law, are as guilty as the wretched men whom they put out of existence. But the Law's eye often blinks at offences which are morally proper, and it will do so in this case. The immediate effect of the action of the Committee of Vigilance will be to rid California of a gang of desperadoes, and to exert a wholesome influence in the next elections, which may materially change the political complexion of the State. But we doubt if criminal lawyers will exhibit any less eagerness to defend wealthy criminals than they have done before.

Mr. Fillmore's Position.

For the first time in the canvass,—for the first time indeed since he ceased to be President,—Mr. FILLMORE in his speech at Albany on Friday last, referred to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the agitation which the aggressions of Slavery have aroused, and the uprising of the people of the Free States against them. His position as he has now defined it, is precisely what it has been represented to be by those who conceded the purity of his personal character, but who could not regard him as the man for President in the present crisis. He has no word of rebuke for the domineering insolence, and the audacious ambition of the champions of Slavery extension. He "has *nothing to say* of the present Administration:" though he insinuates that *possibly* the repeal of the Missouri Compromise may have been effected "to aid in personal advancement rather than in any public good." Upon these points he is either silent or apologetic. But he denounces openly and with emphasis the great movement of Freedom in self-defence. He brands the uprising of the people of the Free States, against the tyranny they have suffered and the still greater tyranny with which they are threatened, as a treasonable movement, certain to end in a dissolution of the Union. He goes farther than this. *He denies the right of the people of the Union to elect a President, except with the concurrence and assent of the Slaveholding States.* He declares that if the Free States should vote unanimously for FREMONT, the South would not submit. "Can the Republicans," he says, "have the *madness or the folly* to believe that *our Southern brethren would submit* to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate?" That a man in Mr. FILLMORE's position should ask such a question as this, is certainly astounding. Pray, why should "our Southern brethren" not submit? Mr. FILLMORE goes beyond the South itself in uttering threats on its behalf. Not even the most rabid champion of Slavery, in or out of Congress, has ever yet hinted at such a course of action as Mr. FILLMORE proclaims and justifies. Not a solitary Southern paper has intimated that the South will not "submit" if Col. FREMONT should be elected President. It is mortifying that any Northern man should be found pusillanimous enough to proclaim such a sentiment in advance.

Mr. FILLMORE attempts to fortify this most extraordinary position by an appeal to the North:

> "Suppose that the South having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have Slaveholders for President and Vice-President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. *Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment.*"

Upon what basis Mr. FILLMORE makes this remarkable declaration, we find it impossible to conjecture. Most assuredly the North has never given any occasion for so bold an impeachment of its loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. On the contrary, it has uniformly and promptly acquiesced in every enactment constitutionally made, however repugnant to its interests and its rights. And we are confident that the last thought that would enter the mind of any Northern man, if the South having the power should elect a Southern President, would be *resistance* to his authority. Mr. FILLMORE has no warrant in fact, or in common sense, for his most extraordinary declaration that the North would not submit. And he has just as little for the assertion that the South would not submit to the election of a President by the votes of the Free States alone. If the South desire to prevent such an exclusive choice, let them join in the election of FREMONT themselves. We have the same right to ask this of them, that they have to demand of us the abandonment of the man who represents our principles and will protect our rights.

But, Mr. FILLMORE desires to know how a President so elected can select his Cabinet and distribute the patronage of the Government. He intimates that he can appoint nobody from a slaveholding State. We should like to know *why* not. Does Mr. FILLMORE apprehend that nobody can be found in the South who would take office under such a President? His own experience should have taught him better. Neither he nor any other man will live long enough to see fat Federal offices go begging in Virginia, or in any of the Southern States. But we will tell Mr. FILLMORE what would be the effect of the election of a Republican President upon the South, in this respect. It would bring into the Federal service *a class of men in the Southern States who are now excluded* by the Slaveholding Oligarchy, because they cannot be made the tools of its audacious schemes. It would thus instantly release the Southern mind from the thraldom in which it has so long been held. And the result of such a bestowal of the Executive patronage would be to create a sound and healthy public sentiment in the Southern States, upon this and every other subject. Men then would dare to speak their sentiments, and to act upon their own convictions of duty; and, instead of witnessing a compulsory and cringing worship of Slavery, as the only institution worth preserving in this republic, we should see it taking its proper place;—we should see it fairly canvassed by Southern men;—and we might then hope for a restoration of common sense in the discussion of its political, social and economical relations. The cry of dissolution, which Mr. FILLMORE seeks to revive, has ceased to have any terror for Northern men. They have seen the base uses it has been made to serve, and are no longer to be deceived or misled by it. It is the stale device of men seeking under cover of it to carry Slavery into every Territory, and to place all Federal power in the hands of Slaveholders to be wielded for the promotion of their interests and the accomplishment of their ends.

We are glad that Mr. FILLMORE has made this frank and open avowal of his deep hostility to the movement of the Free States against the aggressions and the extension of Slavery. It puts it out of the power of his supporters to continue the game they were beginning to play with some success, of representing him as equally reliable with FREMONT upon this great issue.

The Popular Will.

While ministers of both this country and England chafe over small differences and diplomatic distinctions, it is pleasant to feel that the heart of the people of both nations beats in unison. Whatever rulers may think or do, it is evident that the people of America and England, not the mere bar-room politicians, but the men who make the sinew and create the glory of both lands, are determined that there shall be peace. For two nations who, whatever may be their little family quarrels, stand in the frontage ground of the world's freedom, and maintain the banners of free altars, free thought and free speech over the earth, to go to war would be not only a folly but a madness. At such a conflict the despots of the earth might well clap their hands and sing a pæan, for it would do more in one short year to check the march of progress than all their intrigues and machinations for a century could effect. Indeed, this conviction appears to have struck home to the heart of every man who loves the happiness and advancement of his kind.

In England we find that while ministers are hesitating what action to pursue, and parties are endeavoring to turn every difficulty to some selfish account, the people are stepping forward and clutching with giant grasp the matter into their own keeping. Mr. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE, one of the most distinguished merchants and men in England, a near relative of the eminent statesman of that name, and second to none in commercial standing, has taken the lead, and at the head of his brother merchants in Liverpool, has entered a protest against any rupture with this country. As the steamer left the fire was spreading. Meetings had been called of the men of Manchester and Leeds and Birmingham—the brave toilers out of whose sweat and sinew England has hewn her wealth; and we have little doubt that in a few weeks the working classes from one end of England to the other will have built up a wall of fire around the bond of a common commerce which now unites their country and this, from which no ministers can snatch it.

From some knowledge of opinion in this country, we have little doubt that this feeling is reciprocated by the same class here. There is no greater blunder than that made by so many traveling and surface-seeing Englishmen, of mistaking the noisy froth on the top of the stream for the calm, still current of public opinion which flows silently but powerfully beneath. The talk of the bar-rooms of the United States is one thing, the thought of the homes of the United States is another. And among this latter, in which the opinion of a nation ever dwells, there is a strong and solemn sense, we believe, of the evil not alone to the two countries, but to the world at large of a war between the United States and England. Noisy politicians, to whom tumult of any kind is life, never count the cost, but men who love their country and kind, and have some stake in the prosperity of both, have counted it and know what such a war would mean.

It were well, however, that this feeling found expression. We feel sure it has only to be called on to come forth. England has spoken through her commercial and working classes, and magnanimously taken the lead. Why not our commercial and working classes imitate the example, and send forth an echoing protest on this side against all mention of war? It is not from any apprehension of a difference between the two countries, we make this suggestion, for we have none. To dream, for a moment, that two great brother nations could be drawn into war, and make a holiday for despots, merely for the mistakes of half-a-dozen over-zealous or bungling officials, would be the most absurd of delusions. It is as an expression of the real feeling of the commercial and working classes, that we would rejoice in such a protest as that we now commend to our merchant and industrial community.

The Course of Col. Benton.

Certain of our more imaginative cotemporaries are struggling severely to show that the determination of Col. BENTON to support the Cincinnati ticket, is a serious blow to the hopes of Republicanism. They assume that the nomination of Col. FREMONT was made with special reference to securing his "gallant relative," and that the non-adhesion of the latter overthrows our most elaborate calculations. It needs but a word to extinguish this nonsense. There was never the slightest reason to believe that Mr. BENTON would advocate the election of Col. FREMONT to the Presidential chair. He had never intimated any disposition to do so. There were a thousand reasons that obviously dictated a posture of absolute neutrality from first to last, and on that neutrality, no doubt, many counted, not as an element of strength in the Republican ticket, but as a direct, logical result of the position upon political issues which Mr. BENTON has occupied for the ten years past, and as a natural tribute to his own consistency. Disappointment in this particular may painfully lessen confidence in the wisdom of the venerable statesman, but need bate no jot of any true man's heart or hope in the cause of which the younger and more vigorous mind of his son-in-law is the expositor.

Outside of Missouri, it is, perhaps, superfluous to say, the influence of Col. BENTON's position is purely moral and exemplary. Let the reader test the matter thoroughly by perusing the speech of the great Missourian, given in the DAILY TIMES of Friday, a speech designed to serve as the overture to the canvass in Missouri, for the choice of Governor and Congressmen. It is a masterly arraignment of the interior and external policy of the actual administration, no single point escaping, every act sharing its due censure, and the whole coming in for as violent invective as ever passed the ex-Senator's lips in his more sanguine and impulsive years.

The abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, the bombardment of Greytown, the semi-serious treatment of fillibusterism, the generally aggressive and war-provoking conduct of diplomatic representatives, the use and distribution of patronage, the infectious corruption of every department of Government, the evils and abuses of party conventions; all these points are worked with the hand of a master, strong in grouping and composition of his subjects, and enforced with so hearty an earnestness and eloquence that the indignant reader feels himself hurried and heated along to the unavoidable conclusion that the party and the men concerned in these manifold treasons against the republic and its welfare, should be at once and forever hurled from power; that a period should forthwith be put to a many-headed policy so pregnant with mischief; that the platform and the party upon it were better sunk ten thousand fathoms deep, than floated into the capital and the Presidential mansion. Such, however, is not the argument or the meaning of Colonel BENTON. He turns a short corner when actually in broad sight of his destination. From these damning postulates he insanely concludes that the good of the country requires the government to remain in the same mischievous hands; that all the honors and emoluments in the gift of the people should be poured upon the devoted heads of the wrong doers and their accessories; that JAMES BUCHANAN, who declares himself merged in the Cincinnati Platform, with its cordial indorsement of the Pierce Administration, of the Compromise violation, of the plans and conspiracies of Fillibusterism, of the system of official corruption and caucus management, of federal assumptions of State rights, is the only candidate before the people deserving their support and confidence. It is wholly out of the question for any sane man to adopt any such violent *non sequitur*. Herein the most devoted admirer of the gallant old Colonel must decline to follow him. It is as if an Attorney-General, in summing up an unanswerable case of high treason, deformed with murder, and treachery, and wantonness of the most repulsive shapes, should appeal to the Jury after his outburst of indignant declamation, not to punish the criminal with the utmost rigor of the law, but to renew his opportunities for the commission of crime, to furnish his hands with the deadly weapon, and lay bare the defenceless throats of the people before him.

In the bounds of Missouri, of course, it matters not at all for the cause of Republicanism what Col. BENTON may say or do. There the cause of Freedom has nothing whatever to lose, or to hope for. We know very well, that by acting there in behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN, the veteran orator is not acting against Col. FREMONT, were he inclined to do so. We know that his estimate of his distinguished son-in-law's abilities and fitness for the most elevated and exacting duties, is too frequently recorded to admit of denial or modification at this late date. These things are enough to know. And for the rest we shall do well if, pardoning this unaccountable eccentricity, we turn our faces reverently from the old man, veiling the last sacrifice to party prejudice in the memory of past services and past independence.

Home Affairs.

Now that all our great political parties have got through with their saturnalia for the Summer, at least as far as the City is concerned, and Mr. FILLMORE has had his reception and gone West, and there is nothing to distract the attention of the Common Council in the shape of a public show, we hope that the Aldermen and Councilmen will have a little time to bestow upon the sanitary condition of the City which is of infinitely greater importance to our citizens than any of the prominent subjects of discussion which have recently monopolized public attention. The City, at present, is unusually healthy, for the season, but its condition is not such as to hold out encouraging expectations that it will remain so much longer, as the intensity of the heat increases; and every consideration of humanity, and regard for the property of our citizens demand that instant steps should be taken to put the streets in a state to resist the almost certain visitation of infectious diseases. It is not owing to any precautions or any sanitary regulations on the part of our City authorities that we have been saved from the spread of pestilential diseases, but to the splendid natural advantages we possess in the position of our City; advantages which ignorance, misrule, and bad laws cannot wholly neutralize. Mayor WOOD, in his last message, was at great pains to exhibit our lack of proper defences against the approach of a hostile fleet; but the enemy we have most cause to fear the approach of, comes in an unseen and insidious form, and will find no defences against his approach, but every encouragement for his visitation.

It would be well for some of our City legislators to make an estimate of what the cost would be to the City if the yellow fever should make its appearance in our midst even for a week, and then compare with it the trifling expenditure required to keep the City in so cleanly a condition that the spread of disease would not be possible. But, putting aside the possibility of such a dread calamity as the introduction of the yellow fever, there are other diseases, and fevers nearly as fatal, which are the sure result of a lack of cleanliness, which should be guarded against. And, above all is it the duty of our City authorities that the streets are put in such a condition that the people shall not be driven from their houses to escape a fetid atmosphere, which is destructive of comfort even if it be not deadly in its immediate effects on health. The extreme heat of the past three days makes it imperatively necessary that there should be immediate steps towards a thorough purification of the City.

Lives of the Candidates.

If the proverbial [illegible] of the book-publishers do not [illegible] we may gather some idea of the [illegible] popularity of Mr. FREMONT and [illegible] competitors, by reference to the [illegible] numbers of lives of each supplied to the market. Five or six of our largest book [illegible] drive their presses day and night [illegible] extended biographies of the [illegible] of the Rocky Mountains. [illegible] crowd the columns of the daily paper. Who is engaged upon the biography of JAMES BUCHANAN, and where that eminently exciting and romantic story may be found by the anxious inquirer, are points upon which the newspaper furnishes no information; and we are left to the supposition that nobody wants what nobody supplies. It is very easy to suggest that everybody knows the great facts in the career of the illustrious Pennsylvanian, and that no recital of them is needed. But the truth is precisely otherwise. Nobody we have yet encountered pretends to know one great fact in Mr. BUCHANAN's whole public existence. The world thirsts to discover what single notable act is associated with his name; what signal thing he has achieved to entitle him to the gratitude and confidence of the country; whereon is based the reputation for wise and conservative statesmanship, on the strength of which he is addressed to the people. His life is known, but all these things are unknown quantities in the equation of his political career, and so must remain.

Col. FREMONT, with his bold undertakings and gallant, useful, and practical achievements, has, for ten years past, filled the public eye, and attracted the public admiration. Enough has been seen of his stirring and various career to create an appetite for minuter detail. Hence the call for biographies. They may, with propriety, bear the title of "The Life and PUBLIC SERVICES of FREMONT;" the Life of BUCHANAN can, with no propriety, assume the latter phrase. All these things the bookmaker understands, and the reader understands; and so ten thousand biographies of the "Great Explorator" will be called for, where one pamphlet Life of the Politician will suffice.

Scrouges for Fillmore.

Among the most important acquisitions of the Fillmore Party, during the past week, are the *Commercial Advertiser*, of this City, and General GUSTAVUS SCROGGS, of Buffalo. In the course of General SCROGGS' letter of adhesion, he makes the following kind remarks, in alluding to the American Convention in New-York:

> "Whilst they all, as I believe, esteem and honor Mr. FILLMORE as much as any other man, and have as much, and many of them more confidence in him than any other man that could be named, they honestly believed that there was no CHANCE FOR HIS ELECTION."

"Amusing."

Our grave cotemporary, the *Commercial Advertiser*, says its editorial embarrassments in choosing a presidential candidate were "amusing, as much as annoying." The embarrassments of the *Commercial* have been rather amusing to others, but we had no suspicion of their being amusing to itself.

The waters of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan were connected last week, through the Fox River improvement. The *Aquila*, the first steamer that has made the passage, made her appearance at Green Bay on Monday. The guests marched ashore under a salvo of artillery, and went in procession to the United States Hotel, where the Mayor of the city made a speech. The Green Bay people are greatly elated at the prospects of enlarged trade and new facilities of intercourse which this improvement opens up to them.

The Fourth of July Common Council Committees—The Councilmen Determined to have a Fourth of July.

The Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen, appointed to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July, were called to have another meeting last Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There was a full attendance of the Councilmen of the Committee, but only one of the Aldermen was present. It was resolved not to wait for more Aldermen, but to proceed on their own hook, and under their previous organization, despite the Aldermen's threats not to come in unless a different organization was agreed upon. Councilman BARNEY took the chair, and in doing so, suggested that a few Aldermen, by their pride and contumacy, could not postpone the Fourth of July, nor turn aside the determination of invincibles like themselves. He said that they would hear the report of Committees upon which a majority of Councilmen had been appointed, and where the Aldermen were in the majority and no reports were ready, they would make new appointments from themselves.

Councilman COOPER, from the Committee on Fireworks, reported that they had selected the following places for the exhibition of fireworks, and agreed to pay the amounts affixed for the same:

City Hall Park	$600
Tompkins Square	450
Madison-square	400
East Broadway and Grand-st.	350
Five Points-square	350
Jackson-square	400
Hamilton-square	200
Lamartine-square	300
Yorkville	250
Carmansville	150
Mount Morris	300
High Bridge	150

The Committee to engage music for the different parks, and to see to the erection of platforms for the musicians, being comprised of Aldermen who were absent, the Committee on Fireworks, on motion, was authorized to take these duties upon themselves. The Chairman was commissioned to have printed 2,000 tickets of admission to the City Hall on the evening of the Fourth, to be distributed among the members of the Common Council and their friends.

It was voted to give $250 to the Veterans for their Fourth, when resolutions were passed, requesting the Comptroller to pay no bills incurred for the celebration of the Fourth, unless signed by a majority of the Joint Committee, and that no moneys be appropriated for refreshments.

An adjournment took place to Wednesday, to complete further arrangements.

The Inundation in France.

A meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, at DELMONICO's, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, of the Committee of twelve appointed at the meeting of French residents of the City held on Friday to raise funds for the relief of their countrymen suffering from the late inundation in France. Mr. M. G. LESTILLON presided. It was stated that Mayor WOOD had been called upon, to ascertain whether he would do anything officially in aid of the object for which they had convened. He had promised his personal assistance, but upon consultation with the French Consul he did not think it necessary at present to take any official action. The following adjunct Committee was appointed to cooperate with their own Committee in raising funds:

Fernando Wood,	Edward J. Warren,
Chas. W. Foster,	John Wilmerding,
A. Waldrum,	Isaac Bell, Jr.,
Ogden Haggerty,	Lewis Curtis,
Samuel Fox,	L. Delmonico,
Joseph Fowler,	Leopold Bierwith.

A Committee, consisting of the officers of the meeting, was chosen to wait on the Mayor and notify him of his appointment, with instructions empowering him to add such names as he saw fit.

The moneys contributed should be sent in or handed in by the 10th of July, that they might be forwarded in the next steamer to France.

The Public Health.

The following statistics show the number of deaths in the City for the [illegible] weeks, or first half year of 1856, just ended, with an estimate for the corresponding periods of the years last and [illegible]:

[illegible]

[illegible] encouraging diminution, it will be seen, is presented in the returns of mortality of the present year thus far, as compared with the two previous years. This fact, gratifying as it is, cannot be attributed to vigilance on the part of the Street Commissioner or other City officials. It is to be feared that with the present filthy condition of the streets, and increasing hot weather, a different comparative view will be presented of the six months to come. For next month the number of deaths will doubtless greatly increase over the present month. July is the month of all others most fatal to children. To show the increase in the mortality of July over June, the following table is added of the comparative deaths among children for those two months in 1854 and 1855:

	1854. June.	1854. July.	1855. June.	1855. July.
Of and under 1 year	379	1078	445	1046
Between 1 and 2 years	175	469	187	346
Between 2 and 5 years	160	299	151	180
Between 5 and 10 years	19	96	60	65
Between 10 and 20 years	34	141	40	67
Total	1066	2016	966	1126

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS. SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices. ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard. ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard. And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. [illegible] Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear. We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house. Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGHES, for many years our principal cutter, had left our employment, we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends. Broadway, corner Duane-st.

FOLEY, THE WELL-KNOWN GOLD PEN MANUFACTURER, of Broadway, has invented a new style (Double Elastic) Bank Pen. These Pens are made in a peculiar manner, (both short and long nibs.) They have a [illegible] on both sides of the nib, which gives them an excellent spring, and writes easy just like the old goose quill. We have used FOLEY's Gold Pens in the TIMES Office for a long time, and find them superior to all others.

THE KNIGHT'S SOLILOQUY. Translated from the Spanish of Pedro de Castro y Anaya.

"I would not change in fit to them, For all the world besides," 'Twas thus, with an enthusiast's voice, The young Orlando cried. "You think he spoke of ladies fair, Whom he'd been loving with— But he spoke, Sir, of those tailors rare, The meritorious SMITH and SMITH. For cheapness, durability, For taste, in fit and style, Compare their goods with other goods, And at the difference smile." SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The only Salamander Safe made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Beware.—Silas C. Herring is no longer making or selling the celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, his license having expired. Depots No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York, No. 32 Walnut and No. 8 Granite-st., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER's latest-improved high-speed Machines. The reason for quitting [illegible] and for other profitable work is at hand and now is the time to buy the Machines and [illegible] [illegible] that our Machines, either for [illegible] or for [illegible] manufacturing [illegible] are [illegible] superior to every other kind, can be proved [illegible] whenever [illegible] and it is beyond dispute. [illegible] exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the most liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN. Prices at which a Summer suit may now be had at SMITH BROTHERS', Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

Drab Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	$[illegible]
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants	[illegible] 15
Drab Kersey Beaver, Coat and Pants	[illegible]
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	[illegible]
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants	[illegible] 15
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants	14 to 16

Samples of our styles can be seen at our Warerooms, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Thin Summer Suits	[illegible]
Black Alpaca Suits	[illegible]
White Duck Suits	[illegible]
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	[illegible]
White Duck Coats	[illegible]
White Marseilles Vests	[illegible]
White Drilling Pants	[illegible]
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	[illegible]
Brown Linen Pants	[illegible]

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1856. NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all new business for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City. ROBERT S. HONE, President. B. F. COMBS, Secretary.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, is filled with goods from Calcutta, China, Japan, and other foreign countries, not to be found elsewhere in this City. Real India Pineapple goods, Madras handkerchiefs, fans, &c. Ladies are cautioned not to purchase any article called Pineapple until they examine the above. Milliners and others desiring [illegible] can have them per mail, in every shade or color, plaid or plain.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and complete, embracing many specialities and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tendencies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Safes, and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. Elsewhere styles of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL [illegible] No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, May 31, 1856. NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THERE IS NO PLACE WHERE ALL-WOOL INgrain carpets are sold at [illegible] per yard; all-wool, [illegible] width, [illegible] per yard; tapestry, Brussels, at [illegible] per yard; superfine (double extra) [illegible], except at LANDON'S New Carpet Establishment, No. 364 Hudson-st., near King.

KEEP COOL ON THE FOURTH. For which purpose be in season for the patent double ICE PITCHERS, at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

READY-MADE SHIRTS, ALL SIZES, SUPERIOR make, warranted to fit. Also, three-ply linen collars, in every variety of pattern and quality. Low prices, wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM THE VINEYARDS OF John E. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sparkling and Still, very superior; warranted only the pure juice of the grape. BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane-st.

[illegible] and others out of the City desiring STEREOTYPE CARDS for printing, will be supplied, and the [illegible] on application. [illegible] copies of the Engraving will be sent on the [illegible] of the postage stamp. BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Buildings. PRINTING of every description for political meetings.

[illegible]—We call the attention of the public to this great and valuable remedy, RUSSIA SALVE, for curing burns, scalds, sores, chilblains, cuts, corns, &c. [illegible] Sold by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and $1 per box.

The Hair.—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasant, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivalled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

To Liquor Merchants, Distillers, Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; [illegible] Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Sick Headache and Debility.—The OXYGENATED BITTERS are worthy the attention of all who are affected with these or any other symptoms arising from a weakened and deranged state of the digestive system.

The Rocky Mountain Fremont Club of Brooklyn.—An adjourned meeting of the above-named Club will be held at their rooms, Franklin Building, No. [illegible] Orange-st., corner of Fulton, THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 30, 1856, at 8 o'clock P. M., when an election of permanent officers will take place. The young men of Brooklyn, friendly to the cause of Freedom, and the election of Fremont and Dayton, are invited to attend and join the Club. G. W. NICHOLS, President pro tem. E. H. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Strawberries, Cherries, Green Peas.—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

[illegible] C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

The Public Deceived.—In the purchase of various Cans [illegible] SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, when used according to directions, are certain to preserve effectually any kind of Fruit or Vegetable [illegible] WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Pearl-st.

King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croup, and all diseases of the lungs. [illegible] prepared by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—[illegible] No. 35 Nassau-st.

To Capitalists.—Chatham-square property on the line of the Bowery Extension, will be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, June [illegible], consisting of that well known corner, bounded by Chatham-square, Bowery, Catharine and Division sts., which forms the greatest thoroughfare in the City, except Broadway and Fulton-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 35 Fulton-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

New-York Harmonic Society.—The last Concert of this Society for the season will be given at Dodworth's Room, THIS EVENING, June 30, 1856. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had of the members and at the door. See programme.

Fancy Shirts for Traveling.—In great variety. Also, superior white dress shirts made to order at short notice, at reasonable prices, at A. E. SHAW & ROUNDY'S, No. 322½ Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—If the old gentleman who called at the house of Robert Pride in this City, about 28 years ago, is living, and will communicate his name and residence, he will greatly oblige a relation who wishes further information. Address G. D. PRIDE, care of Aaron Sward, Chatham-square Post-Office, New-York City.

REMOVAL.

SEWING MACHINES.—The GROVER and BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, better to accommodate their increased business have removed to the large and convenient store, first floor, No. 495 Broadway, St. Nicholas' Block. The most complete and perfect stock of Sewing Machines, Machine Silk, Thread and Needles, will be always found here, and all invited to call and examine for themselves.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. JAS. H. TYTLER, No. [illegible] Grand, near Norfolk-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. 75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 130 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. FOR SALE BY M. P. BROWN, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES—Lubin's Extracts, Hygienic Cleansers, Perfumery, Pomades and Soaps, &c., &c., at GEO. E. INGER & CO.'S, successors to Thos. T. Green, corner Walker-st. and Broadway. FAMILY CHEMISTS. INGER & CO., refiners and manufacturers of the Tasteless Castor Oil.

BRANCH OF RUDOLPH'S CONFECTIONERY.—The subscribers have opened for the accommodation of their friends and the public, a confectionery, at No. 60 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., where gentlemen can be supplied with confectionery, pies, cakes, sandwiches, coffee and liquors, of the choicest qualities. STAUDINGER & WAGEMANN, Confectioners, No. 60 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE, No. [illegible] Nassau. Books open for registry and inspection, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. J. P. WILLIAMS & SON.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two [illegible] women; one [illegible] chambermaid [illegible] be found prompt [illegible] reference [illegible] av., near 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By [illegible] girls, [illegible] charge of a baby or young children [illegible] can give excellent City reference [illegible] the country; wages $7. The other [illegible] maid, a good nurse—would go with [illegible] wages $6. Can give excellent City reference. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED.—[illegible] City or country by an English lady, [illegible] mendations; is fully competent to teach [illegible] and the English Branches; would like [illegible] kind, agreeable family, where she could [illegible] Call or address GOVERNESS, at No. [illegible] bookstore. Is very fond of children.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook in a private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; would have no objections to do general housework. Call at No. [illegible] Crosby-st., in the rear, up stairs; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young girl, as waiter, in a small family, or nurse, and to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing; is capable of fulfilling either of the above situations; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. [illegible]-st., four doors west of 9th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; no objection to the country. Apply at W. B. POST'S, No. 23 Waverley-place; good recommendation given; to be seen for two days.

TO CITY PRINCIPALS.—A graduate of College who has had several years experience in teaching in and near New-York, desires to effect an engagement for either the whole or part of his time during the next year, in a respectable institution in New-York or Brooklyn. Best of references given. Address EDUCATOR, *Times* Office.

$1,000 A YEAR.—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to Manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the Agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 5 cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box 4,531 New-York.

CLERK WANTED.—That can loan his employer [illegible] on good security; [illegible] a month salary, and interest for the use of the money; this is a good situation, as the clerk will have entire charge of the business. Call immediately at the Medical Pilot Office, No. 4[illegible] Broadway, room No. 7.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—High wages and first-rate situations are offered. Also, men and boys are wanted for brickyards, farms, and other places. Apply at Nos. 14 Sixth-avenue or [illegible] Bowery. C. MASON.

NOTICE.—TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, &c.—The subscriber (from Canada) wishes to obtain a situation as traveling agent for Canada for some drug or patent medicine house in this City. Reference given as to character and ability. Address C. F., *Times* Office.

DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business can hear of a permanent situation, with good wages, by applying at No. 46 Murray-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman, residing out of the City, would employ a thoroughly educated gentleman, to take charge of the education of his children. Address E. F. B., New-York Post-Office, Box 3,579.

TWO ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOYS WANTED.—About 17 years of age. Apply from 8 to 9 A. M. ENO, ROBERTS & CO., No. 107 Liberty-st.

SEXTON WANTED.—For a Presbyterian Church in the upper part of the City. Address Box No. 4,214 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—At No. [illegible] Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 3 clerks, 2 porters, 2 barkeepers, 2 piano tuners, 2 waiters, 2 firemen, 3 brakemen, 4 boys, men on steamers and railroads, 6 girls as waiters, 2 laundresses, 3 for housework, 3 kitchen girls. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—PROFESSED COOK—Lady's maid, laundress, seamstress, and waiter. Apply immediately at No. [illegible] Grand-st.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to E. FERRIS, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—To let, with board, at No. [illegible] (Clinton-place) 8th st., a few doors west of the 5th av., large, airy and handsomely furnished rooms to families or single gentlemen; families visiting the City for a few days, or a week, can be accommodated. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A front parlor and bedroom to let, with board, at No. 35 East 15th st.

BOARD WANTED.—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 26th and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. [illegible] Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—For a gentleman and his wife, in a delightful location. References required. Apply at No. 1 1st-place, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—At No. 60 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, his wife, two children (of 4 and 7 years) and nurse, two large rooms required, in a healthy and retired location, within one hour of the City by railroad, or two hours by steamboat. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBUR, Park House, Washington-st.

HOTELS.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NEVASINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment. The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a-day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. EXHIBITION WORKS. DEPOT AT J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., One door from Nassau st., New-York.

Customers are informed that great pains have been taken this year by Mr. HADFIELD in preparing his FIREWORKS. HIS COLORED FIRES Are more various and beautiful, and the subscriber is prepared to furnish Exhibitions to any extent, and will pay every attention to orders addressed to him. EVERY ARTICLE IS WARRANTED.

He would also call attention to the following certificate from the celebrated Dr. Chilton:

I have analyzed four samples of mixtures for Colored Fires, Red, Blue, Green and Yellow, manufactured by JOHN W. HADFIELD, and find them to be different in composition from those generally used. There is nothing in these compositions that will render them liable to spontaneous combustion. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Every variety of small FIREWORKS for sale, such as CANTON CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS AND ROMAN CANDLES, Of all sizes. Also, many new articles designed by Mr. HADFIELD. Descriptive Exhibition Catalogue will be sent to parties who may wish. Private Exhibitions from $5 to $25. Public Exhibitions from $50 and upwards. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

Those wishing Colored Fires and Exhibition work will please send in their orders as soon as possible, as they have to be packed at the Laboratory.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED BRILLIANT FIREWORKS. LABORATORY, [illegible] Point, Jersey City, N. J. Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to THOS. DUNKIN, SOLE AGENT, No. 10 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK. Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c.—may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, rockets, double-headers, joss sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. E. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

FIREWORKS—[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF COL. FREMONT. The People's Cheap and Authorized Campaign Edition. In Press and will be ready in a few days THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF COL. JOHN C. FREMONT, With a Photograph Portrait. 12mo, paper, 25 cents. Prepared from authentic and direct sources, by a writer of distinguished literary reputation. Dealers and Committees supplied at low rates. Address the publishers, LIVERMORE & RUDD, No. 310 Broadway, N. Y. Copies sent by mail (post-paid) on receipt of price. Canvassers wanted in every town in the United States.

WILL BE PUBLISHED JULY 3: RAISING THE VAIL; OR SCENES IN THE COURTS. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1. This work has been pronounced one of the most unique and curious volumes that has been published for many years. Its oddity of style, the peculiar ideas of the author, the singular anecdotes which he introduces, which are of themselves amusing, while they serve to instruct—all combined, are sufficient to make it one of the most readable books of the present day. In it will be found portraits of well-known court-officers, &c., together with a full exposé of the Steel Pigeon business, as it has been carried out in the different cities of the Union. Address orders to LIVERMORE & RUDD, No. 310 Broadway. JAMES FRENCH & CO., Boston.

VALUABLE WORKS FOR EVERY FAMILY. WORKS ON WATER-CURE. Published by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Hydropathic Encyclopedia, $3 00; Family Physician, $2; Domestic Practice of Hydropathy, $1 25; Water Cure in Chronic Diseases, $1 25; Children, their diseases and management, $1; Consumption, its Prevention and Cure by Water Treatment, 75 cents; Hydropathic Cook Book, 75 cents; Fruits and Farinacia the Proper Food of Man, $1; Lectures on Life and Health, $1 25; Midwifery and the Diseases of Women, $1 25; Physiology, Animal and Mental, 75 cents; Water Cure in America, $1; WATER-CURE JOURNAL, $1 a year. To be had at No. 308 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN of this day, contains, in addition to the California News, the usual News by Telegraph, Marine Intelligence, and General News of the Day;—THE NAMES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Republican Platform. | Buchanan's Pledge.
Democratic Platform. | Fillmore's Pledge.
American Platform. | Fremont's Pledge.

NATIONAL AMERICAN RALLYING SONG. DEMOCRATIC RALLYING SONG. REPUBLICAN RALLYING SONG. In short a Presidential Campaign Paper within itself, giving the prominent items of importance to men of all the political parties of the day. THE SUN ALSO CONTAINS a continuation of the so much liked and talked of story of THE FREAKS AND FROLICS OF A VENTRILOQUIST, one of the best stories of the kind ever published in any paper. ALSO REPORTS FROM THE "RIFLE CHRISTIANS," giving a very graphic Pen and Ink Portrait of DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Kansas notoriety, with other items of interest from Kansas. Also, varied and interesting news from all parts of the world, &c., &c. ONE CENT PER COPY, or served at your residence at Sixpence per week.

EXTRA SHEET OF THE NEW-YORK SUN. Owing to the great demand for the back numbers of the *Sun*, Containing the so much talked-of Story of FREAKS AND FROLICS OF A VENTRILOQUIST, and the supply having been entirely exhausted, an EXTRA, CONTAINING THE WHOLE OF IT AS FAR AS PUBLISHED, just issued. Copies may be obtained at the counter of the New-York *Sun* Office. PRICE TWO CENTS EACH. Thus, those who have been unable to get the back numbers, will be enabled to have the Story as far as published.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.—The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. [illegible] Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements. Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents cash to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address. EVANS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

IN PRESS: AFRICA'S MOUNTAIN VALLEY. By the author of "Ministering Children." (From advance sheets.) CLARA HOWARD; OR, THE HEART'S YEARNINGS FOR THE UNSEEN AND ABIDING. THE ADOPTED SON, TRUE HEROISM, &c. TALES OF SWEDEN AND THE NORSEMEN. LEE'S LECTURES ON INSPIRATION. 8vo. ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS. "A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 13th-st., two doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

NEW MUSIC.—"OH, DEAR, I'M SO PLEASED," sung by Louisa Payne, 25 cents. "LAURETTA POLKA MAZURKA," by Jas. Bott, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 25 cents. "THREE FLOWERS" by Liebich, (10 pages,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters. A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros. COOK & BRO., 463 Broadway, second door above Grand.

MORGAN'S EXPOSURE OF FREEMASONRY.—A few copies for sale. Also, novels at half the publication price; old books, engravings, novels, autographs, bought and sold by NEAGLE & HICKS, No. 300½ Broadway. A large quantity of Engravings, large and small, for sale cheap. Books and Engravings bought in any quantity.

THE TRAVELERS' DEPOT.—For MAPS, GUIDE-BOOKS, &c., &c., is RANNEY'S No. 195 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE RIDGWAY PRIZES.—The New-York Society for the Promotion of Education among Colored Children, will make the second annual distribution of these prizes, (Books and Silver Medals) at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on TUESDAY, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. HENRY KIDDLE, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Common Schools, will award the premiums. There will be recitations and singing by the children; and addresses by Rev. H. HIGHLAND GARNETT, Rev. CHARLES B. RAY and Mr. JUNIUS C. MOREL. All who feel interested in the education of colored children are invited to attend. Admission free. EDWARD FELIX, PHILIP A. WHITE, JAMES M'CUNE SMITH, Committee.

AT A MEETING OF SEAMEN—Held on the 26th June, at Shakespeare Hotel, preparatory to calling a meeting at said hotel on Thursday, July 3, for the purpose of petitioning Congress for the passage of a bill granting extra pay to those officers, seamen and marines who served in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That we do hereby invite the coöperation of the officers who commanded us in the Gulf of Mexico, and all others interested, to be present at said meeting. PHILIP J. DOWNEY, Chairman. ALONZO GUTIERREZ, Secretary.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH—At the corner of Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn, will be laid, with appropriate services, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock (or if it should storm, on the next fair day.) Bishop JANES, Rev. ABEL STEVENS, and Rev. Dr. FOSTER are expected to perform the services.

CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the new edifice, now erecting in State-st., near the corner of Bond-st., Brooklyn, for the congregation of St. Peter's Church, will be laid with appropriate ceremonials THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

THE EXAMINATION OF WARD SCHOOL No. 37, 87th-st., Yorkville, by the school officers of the Ward, will take place on TUESDAY, the 1st of July. The patrons of the School and the friends of education generally are invited to attend.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—An adjourned meeting of the FREMONT CLUB will be held at the Gramercy House, corner of 20th st. and 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock, to complete the organization. By order of the Chairman.

THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE FIFTH WARD—As well as all others friendly to the election of FREMONT and DAYTON, are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth Ward (Riley's) Hotel, on business of importance.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. As no India-rubber is used in making them, Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be perfectly cleansed, and also allows them to be used for [illegible] the best, which is Arthur's, and do not [illegible] fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade [illegible] by E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

[illegible] H. E. CLAPP & CO. Have made the following tremendous reduction in Spring and Summer Goods, that the whole may be disposed of before the season closes: [illegible] shawl-shape Mantillas, extra quality and richly trimmed, only $8 [illegible] Moire Antique Mantillas, full trimmed [illegible]

6s. New Style [illegible]
5s. India Silks, best quality, 4s.
1s. 6d.—Bareges reduced to 1s. 6d.
3s. Bareges, slightly imperfect, 1s.
1s. 6d.—French Printed Organdies, 1s. 6d.
3s. Jaconet Printed Organdies, 1s.
3s. Challies, a large assortment, 1s.

The above goods were purchased at auction during the present season, and are offered at prices that must insure a speedy sale. ONE PRICE ONLY. H. E. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES Of Embroideries. To clean out the entire Stock. Great bargains in Handkerchiefs. Having marked down our stock of rich Embroideries to a very low figure, we are enabled to offer very great inducements to purchasers. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Having Marked Down their Entire Stock Of Summer Dress Goods, Will have the Pleasure Of Giving some very Great Bargains To Purchasers THIS DAY.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY! The great sale of 21 days continued THIS DAY, Saturday, June 28, being the eighth day of sale. GREAT ATTRACTION! This day we offer all the magnificent Silk Tissues, Grenadines, Robes, Lawns, Bareges, Dotted and Embroidered Muslin, Dress Patterns, with embroideries, 50 per cent. below their real value. The attention of ladies and the public generally we respectfully solicit. MONDAY'S SALE will consist of general Dry and Domestic Goods. We have neither time nor space to enumerate prices, &c., but respectfully invite immediate inspection of the whole stock, amounting to $45,000 gross amount. Observe, only 13 days more sale to close out for benefit of creditors. Commercial Dry Goods Emporium, No. 64 Bowery, opposite Hiram Anderson's carpet store, No. 99. D. L. JOHNS.

THE CARPET TRADE. The immense stock of every description of Carpets kept by the subscribers enables them (notwithstanding the recent large additional advance received per last steamer) to continue to offer

SUPERIOR ENGLISH VELVETS.....$1 37½
SUPERIOR ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS..... 1 00 (woven not printed.)
SUPERFINE THREE-PLY.....$1 00
SUPERFINE INGRAIN..... 75

OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, GOWQUA MATTING, (made expressly for our retail trade) &c., &c., &c., &c. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AUCTION GOODS—GREAT BARGAINS. And tremendous and increasing rush at COLBY'S, No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge. For the next ten days great bargains at COLBY'S. During which time an immense stock of Silks and shawls will be offered to the public, at a very great sacrifice. Also, an immense lot of Lawns, Robes, Barege De Laines, Prints, Cotton Shirting and Sheeting, Linens, Towelling, Quilts, Draperies, Embroideries, of every style and description, very low, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c. Silks! Silks!! Silks!!! Shawls! Shawls!! Shawls!!! ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.

LANE & PORTER Invite the attention of ladies to their stock of MANTILLAS, which will be offered this morning at unprecedented low prices. SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, $4 50. MOIRE ANTIQUE, $6 50 to $8, usually sold at $10 and $12. CHANTILLY LACE, $10 to $30, very cheap. Also a full assortment of mourning mantillas at about half price. The entire stock must be cleared out to make room for alterations in our store early in July. No. 73 Canal-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF EMBROIDERIES. No. 703 BROADWAY. Needleworked bands. Needleworked Collars. Needleworked Collars and Sleeves, in sets. Needleworked Cambric breakfast sets. Needleworked handkerchiefs, &c., &c. All of the finest Paris and Nancy manufacture, for which the store of J. FRANCE & CO. were so justly celebrated, will be offered on MONDAY and during the week, at an enormous sacrifice to close stock. By order of the Assignees, No. 703 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT OF MANTILLAS. The subscriber's stock of Imported and own manufacture MANTILLAS Have been still further reduced in price. The alteration and enlargement intended to be made on the premises, will have to be positively commenced by the middle of July, rendering it necessary to clear off the whole of the stock prior to that date. GEO. BULPIN, Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS. Chantilly Lace Mantillas, Guipure Lace Mantillas, Taffety Silk Mantillas, Moire Antique Mantillas, Mantillas of Every Description, At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON. For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st. CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

SPECIAL NOTICE. COLUMBIAN HALL. The great sale of Dry Goods will commence at the above establishment on MONDAY, June 30, and will continue until the 15th of August next. This presents a rare opportunity for the ladies of New-York and vicinity, to obtain BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, as the whole of this stock has been marked down fully 33⅓ per cent. from regular prices. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FOURTH OF JULY MANTILLAS. Ready on and after MONDAY, June 30, 500 BEAUTIFUL SHAWL SHAPES, Manufactured expressly for the Fourth of July. MOIRE ANTIQUE and LACE, with rich trimmings, at FIVE DOLLARS EACH. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, 261 Grand, and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN MARSEILLES AND OTHER QUILTS.
10-4 Quilts, 12s., worth 24s.
10-4 Quilts, 14s., worth 28s.
12-4 Quilts, 12s., worth 24s.
12-4 Quilts, 16s., worth 32s.
12-4 Quilts, 20s., 24s. and 28s., worth $4, $5 and $6.
C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

BLACK SILK AND MOIRE ANTIQUE Shawl-shape MANTILLAS, At very low prices, to close the season, at the PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 361 Broadway. GEO. BULPIN.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS. STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES. Lawns, from 6d. to 1s. 6d., worth 1s. to 3s. Challis, from 6d. to 2s., well worth 1s. to 4s. Merrimac and other prints, of the best quality, 9d. per yard. Other goods equally low. C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES, Received by the *Arago*, Will be opened on MONDAY, June 30. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A NEW STOCK OF FRENCH BAREGES AT 1s. 6d. PER YARD. Ready on MONDAY, June 30. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ALL OUR [illegible] ROBES, That have been selling [illegible] per yard, we now offer for [illegible] By order of Assignees, No. 703 Broadway.

DRESSING MUSLINS AND LACE CURTAINS. Figured lace, by the yard, &c., &c., are now offered at an immense reduction, in order to close the stock. By order of Assignees, No. 703 Broadway.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE; OR TRAVELING CLOAKS. A full assortment just received by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

ALL OUR BAREGE ROBES That have been selling for $8, $9 and $10, we now offer for $4 50, $5 and $6. By order of Assignees, No. 703 Broadway.

ENGLISH MERINOES AND PARAMATTAS. In order to clear out the stock as speedily as possible, I have marked it down full fifty per cent. below former prices. C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

CORSETS, CORSETS AND SKIRTS. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP LINENS [illegible] BRILLIANTS, SWISS, CAMBRICS, &c. [illegible] By order of Assignees, No. 703 Broadway.

THE RICHEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF GENUINE BLACK THREAD, CHANTILLY, AND GUIPURE LACES Ever Imported. (Received by the Arabia.) Comprising [illegible]

INDIA-RUBBER PIANO COVERS. The superior advantages of the India Rubber Piano Covers over every other kind are too well known and appreciated to render an enumeration of them necessary. Dealers in Pianos and others are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere. My present large stock of Covers, of my own manufacture, consist of assorted sizes, both plain and printed, with which they cannot fail to be suited, both in regard to price and quality. I have just introduced some entirely new styles, which for beauty and richness are altogether unprecedented. List of prices sent by mail on application to D. HODGMAN, Warehouse No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION. 1 case black and white French Organdies, 18¾c., worth 31c. 1 case black and white French Lawns, 12½c., worth 25c. 1 case bk. and white Tissues and Bareges, 18¾c., worth 31c. TAKE NOTICE.—A superior quality of black CANTON CRAPE for dresses, at a very low price. Merchants supplied on the most liberal terms. W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LANE AND PORTER Will offer on MONDAY their entire stock of BAREGES, TISSUES, and other thin dress goods, at a very great reduction. BEAUTIFUL BAREGE ROBES, $5 50, former price $9. BEAUTIFUL BAREGE ROBES, $7 and $8, former price $10 and $12. Also, a few more of those elegant CHALLY ROBES, reduced to $5. No. 73 Canal-st.

CHEAP MOURNING GOODS, Bombazines, Grenadines, Alpacas, Lustres, Drape de Marsi, Crape de Paris, Muslins, Jaconets, Bareges, Tissues, Crapes, &c. We now offer at an enormous sacrifice, in order to effectually close this week. By order of Assignees, No. 703 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL LAWNS. NEW PATTERNS, At 1s. per yard, Will be opened on MONDAY, June 30. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH GUIPURE AND CHANTILLY LACE MANTLES, TALMAS, At greatly reduced prices. GEO. BULPIN, Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LACES. A splendid assortment of all widths, mantillas, points, capes, veils, collars and sleeves, points sets and collars, and a general assortment of other rich lace goods of recent importation, all of which are offered at low prices. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

LANE & PORTER WILL OFFER THIS MORNING, 100 pieces India checked and plaid washing SILKS, for traveling dresses, at 4s. Also beautiful DRESS SILKS, at 5s. and 6s. No. 73 Canal-st.

100 PIECES FANCY PRINTED LAWNS, 1s. 100 pieces FRENCH JACONET, 1s. 6d. 1 case BEAUTIFUL BRILLIANTS, only 1s. On MONDAY MORNING, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 73 Canal-st.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.—Prices at which a Fire Coat and Pants can be had at SMITH BROTHERS', Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.:

Drab Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants.....$18
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants.....15
Drab Kersey Beaver, Coat and Pants.....15
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants.....18
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants.....$12 to 15
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants.....14 to 16

Samples of our styles can be seen at our warerooms Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

SKELETON SKIRTS—Crinoline, whalebone, haircloth, corded, dimity and embroidered Skirts for ladies and children; French-woven Corsets, children's Robes, Waists and Skirts; embroidered Handkerchiefs; Honiton Collars and Sleeves; French Collars; Swiss and Cambric Bands; Honiton Guipure, point Applique Thread and Valenciennes Laces, &c. Competent ladies in attendance. For sale at No. [illegible] Broadway.

LINEN GOODS.—Irish Linens, Damask and Spot Cloths, Brown Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Damasks, &c. Also, Union Cloths, Damasks, Broadcloths, &c. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, No. 52 Catharine-st.

TRAVELING CLOAKS. JAMES A. HEARN, No. 775 Broadway, above 8th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The following Coupons and Railroad Bonds, viz.:

$120—Coupons of the 6 per cent. Cincinnati City Bonds; one 30, due 1st January, 1856, payable in New-York; No. 60. Three 30, due 15th June, 1856; payable at the Bank of United States, in Philadelphia; Nos. 133, 63, 63.

$306—Twenty-nine coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York. One 25, No. 259; one 21.29, No. [illegible]; three 50, Nos. 138, 11, 839; two 5, Nos. 624, [illegible].

$385—Eleven 35 coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and New-Haven R. R. Bonds, due 1st June, 1856. Nos. 1748, 1749, 1711, 1745, 1706, 1709, 1710, 1705, 1298, 1747, 1708.

$70—Two 35 coupons of the 7 per cent. Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York. Nos. [illegible], 642.

$70—Two 35 coupons of the 7 per cent. Ross County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., in New-York. Nos. 108, 30.

$162 50—Coupons of the 7 per cent. California State Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York. Two 35, Nos. 67, 66; two 17.50, Nos. 414, 848; one 3.50, No. 1.

$35—One 35 coupon of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie 1st R. R. Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; No. 774.

$60—Two 30 coupons of the 6 per cent. United States Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 3061, 3062.

$245—Seven 35 coupons of the 7 per cent. Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Nos. 785, 462, 514, 512, 420, 408, [illegible].

$40—Two 20 coupons of the 8 per cent. Northern Cross R. R. Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York. Nos. 670, 673.

$140—Four 35 coupons of the 7 per cent. Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville R. R. Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., in New-York. Nos. [illegible], 704, 637.

$15—One 15 coupon of the 6 per cent. Georgia State Bonds due 1st July, 1856; payable at the *Bank of Republic*, in New-York. No. [illegible].

$280—Seven 40 coupons of the 8 per cent. St. Louis County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the *Phoenix Bank*, in New-York. Nos. [illegible].

$60—Two 30 coupons of the 6 per cent. Allegheny City, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York. Nos. [illegible].

$600—Coupons of the 8 per cent. Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Bonds. Two 40, due 1st April, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York. Nos. 61, [illegible]. Seven 40, due 1st June, 1856; payable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York. Nos. 1012, 1015, 1021, 1022. Three 40, due 1st July, 1856; payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York. Nos. [illegible]. One 20, due 1st July, 1856; No. 515, payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York.

$255—Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City Bonds; payable at the Phoenix Bank, in New-York; one 15, due 1st March, 1856, No. [illegible]. Three 30, due 1st June, 1856, Nos. [illegible]. One 30, due 16th June, 1856, No. [illegible]. Two 30, due June 19th, 1856, Nos. [illegible]. Two 30, due 1st July, 1856, Nos. 103, 104.

$105—Three 35 Coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie Convertible Bonds, due July 1, 1856. Nos. [illegible], 1165.

$280—Eight 35 Coupons of the 7 per cent. Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Nos. [illegible].

$60—Two 30 Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City, due June 16, 1856; payable at the Phoenix Bank, in New-York. Nos. 43, 44.

$150—Five 30 Coupons of the 6 per cent. Bonds Pennsylvania State, due July 1, 1856; payable in Philadelphia. Nos. [illegible], 1101, [illegible].

$75—Coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILIP SPEYER & CO., No. 72 Broadway. New-York, June [illegible], 1856.

LOST.—[illegible] days ago, an INDIAN GIRL, [illegible] New Granada, 14 years of age, named ELVIRA HIGUIERA, [illegible] HENRY PRICE, No. [illegible] Washington-[illegible]

LOST—BANK BOOK No. 4,303. Please return it to No. 10 Park place.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] PALACE OF ART, No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

[illegible] PROGRAMME. [illegible] Mrs. S. W. LEACH [illegible] Mr. J. A. JOHNSON [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE. THE SUMMER GARDEN. Engagement of MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, who will appear every night in seven different characters, varied with songs and dances. Engagement of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. TO-MORROW (Tuesday) July 1, for the first time in New-York, the legendary drama entitled the PHANTOM.

The Phantom.....Mr. Bourcicault.
Lucy Peveril.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Ada Raby.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Davy.....Mr. T. B. Johnston.

After which THE YOUNG ACTRESS, in which Miss Agnes Robertson plays five characters, with ballads and dances. Prices of Admission: Boxes and Parquette, 50c.; Upper Tier, 25c.; Stalls, $1. Performance commences at 7¾ o'clock, and terminates at 10½ o'clock as nearly as possible. In rehearsal, THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS. Box Office open daily.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, JOHN BROUGHAM—Will open with a first-class Company, MONDAY EVENING, June 30, commencing with an OPENING ADDRESS by MR. BROUGHAM, to be followed by THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER, by the whole company. After which, Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. With new and appropriate scenery, dresses and general appointments. The Scenery by Messrs. [illegible] The Dresses by Mr. WILLIAMS and assistants. The Stage-Appointments by Mr. W. DIBBLE. The Properties by Mr. [illegible] Macbeth.....Mr. Charles [illegible] [illegible] Lady Macbeth..... [illegible] A Favorite Pas Seule.....by.....Miss Mary [illegible] A Popular Duet.....by.....The Misses [illegible] A Clog Medley Dance (original).....by.....Mr. [illegible] To conclude with the amusing farce of THE MARRIED RAKE. [illegible] PRICES OF ADMISSION. [illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets.....Fifty cents. MONDAY EVENING, June 30, Grand Revival of Lehmann's Comic Fairy Spectacle Pantomime, the ELF-KING. The wonderful RAVELS. MLLE. ROBERT—THE BALLET COMPANY. Young HENGLER [illegible] FESTIVAL DANSANT. [illegible] THE ELF-KING, Produced in all its original splendor. ANTOINE, FRANCOIS, JEROME RAVEL, and the Talented Company in their original characters. MISS EMMA STANLEY has arrived, and will shortly appear.

CHINESE BUILDINGS, NO. 539 BROADWAY. (LATE BUCKLEY'S.) BRUCE'S GIGANTIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN WAR. Open EVERY EVENING at 7¾, commencing at 8. Admission 25c.; Children, half. N. B.—An AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE every SATURDAY at 3 o'clock. Visit it early, as it is going to Australia.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, June 30, the entertainment will commence with the National Drama entitled the BATTLE OF [illegible] Randolph of Wyamoke.....Mr. [illegible] To be followed by the laughter provoking Pantomime of THE MAGIC BARREL. Pierot.....Mr. G. L. Fox. The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of a HOLE IN THE WALL.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, No. 596 Broadway.—The coolest hall in New-York. KELLER'S TABLEAUX, MUSICAL AND MAGICAL SOIREES! Second week of Signor ADONIS [illegible] Eighth week of Madame LOVARNY [illegible] Second week of Miss MARIA DUCKWORTH. Three new PATRIOTIC TABLEAUX [illegible] Tickets 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. FIFTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY $500 Prize Drama! THIS (Monday, June 30,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, NEW-YORK PATRIOTS; OR, BATTLE OF SARATOGA. AFTERNOON, at 3, I PREFER THE WIDOW, &c. A living skeleton is here [illegible] Living Sea-Tigers. Smallest woman alive, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½c.

MENDELSSOHN UNION—FOURTH SOIREE—SECOND SEASON.—The Mendelssohn Union will give their Fourth Soiree of the season at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, July 1. Members and subscribers can obtain their tickets on application at Messrs. JUDSON & HUNGER'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN, Conductor.

DRAMATIC AND POETIC READINGS.—The complimentary benefit to J. R. BROWN will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, July 1, in the large room at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Miss [illegible] has volunteered, and Miss CARRIE MELVILLE, pupil of Mr. BROWN, only 8 years of age, will appear for the first time. Admission 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cts.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

TO CIRCUS PROPRIETORS.—A THREE-LEGGED HORSE FOR SALE.—A South American Pony, healthy and intelligent, with only three legs. Apply to E. J. MACDONALD, No. [illegible] 10th-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

C[illegible]

FOR SALE.—[illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] factory down town, $1,500; also, superior established meat market Grand st. [illegible]; also, junk store, 5th av., splendid stand; price [illegible]; also, fine harness and trunk store, Franklin-st., Brooklyn; price [illegible]; also, splendid bar and dining saloon, Nassau st., near Post-Office; price $1,500. Apply at No. 300 Broadway, room No. 4.

WANTED TO SELL OUT—A BINDERY AND RULING ESTABLISHMENT, with a good run of customers of both branches; for sale. The proprietor will introduce to the different parties. For further particulars, apply to JOHN THOMAS, No. 64 Ann-st., fourth floor.

DRY GOODS.—A first-rate chance for a man of business to locate himself in an old established business. The stock and lease for sale [illegible] rent. A first-rate man will be treated with liberality. Apply to C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LONGFELLOW'S AND SHORTFELLOW'S—[illegible] LYON'S POWDER [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

How to Get a Better House.

It is fair to presume, reader, if you live in a house of your own, that you would like a little better one—one with higher walls, larger parlors, ampler bedrooms, and the modern conveniences more conveniently arranged. If you do not have a better one, it is your own fault, for certainly you have every facility for obtaining your wish, and this is the way.

First, get your house insured—well insured,—up, at least, to its full value, in a safe company. Then, get an Irish servant girl,—preach to her twice a week on the necessity of being careful about setting the house on fire. This will show well in your trial before the Fire-Marshal. Have a pine box to put ashes in, placed in the back basement. Some slovenly people keep their ash pan or barrel out in the yard, but this is very unsightly. Put it under a wooden staircase. You can easily conceive the advantages of such nearness. About bed time charge the girl to take a candle in and see that there is no fire in the barrel. If she is sleepy, she will not be likely to see the fire, and the candle may do the job for you. If you have gas in the house, and you perceive a smell, overhaul the meter with a lighted candle. This sometimes answers an excellent purpose. Insist upon having the stoves cleaned before the servant goes to bed at night—it saves so much time kindling fire in the morning. Have plenty of glass lamps for burning fluid; tell the girl to be very careful in the use of them. Of course, she will be. But still, it is not impossible she may trip in descending the stairway, when the lamp will break and the burning fluid scattered over the floor will be pretty likely to secure you a change of residence. Charge all the members of your family to fill their lamps only at daylight, but encourage them to make it the last job done in the day, which will insure their being filled six nights out of seven after dark. Thousands of new houses are obtained by this simple precaution. Use a two or three-tubed lamp, and if the wick falls out of one of them, keep dark about it. When the fluid gets low and the hot vapor begins to rise through the empty tube, you may confidently calculate upon an explosion which shall be purely accidental, of course.

But much can be done with your gas chandeliers and brackets. Before the first fly comes and long after the last one has gone, keep the chandeliers wraped in some thin gauze stuff for the sake of preserving them in handsome condition. Where taste will tolerate it, festoon the walls above with cut paper. This makes the chances ten times greater.

The best place for gas brackets, as every lady will tell you, is by the side of the pier glass, coming out from the window sill; the windows of course you will decorate with lace curtains, oil shades, and so forth. The moment you have lighted the gas in one of these brackets, hear someone call from below, and don't stop to see whether the window is open far enough for the balmy south wind to drift the lace curtain directly into the flame. If your house is as well constructed for the purpose as most of them are, you may be sure that you will have a visit from the firemen before bed-time. A joint in the bracket is a great convenience, specially if it be one which allows the gas to burn unheeded when it is crooked up against the wood-work.

Much can be done with matches. Wax matches burning on wooden mantels bring a great deal of money out of the hands of the avaricious insurance companies into the pockets of the people. So never be without them, and encourage their use. If rats and mice are plenty, leave the matches lying around loosely and they may do the job for you.

But the common wooden matches are still more invaluable. Keep them in wooden boxes. It is a good thing to let the baby have them to build log cabins with. When you strike a light with them never mind where you throw the burning ends. It is well, if you have a wooden fireboard, to leave open the hole for the stove-pipe in it. If waste paper be thrown in there that will be a particularly good place for them. Leave loose matches lying on the chamber floors, in the kitchen, anywhere that they are likely to be trod upon with heavy shoes. When striking a light and the sliver breaks, as many frequently will do in succession, don't look to see what becomes of the dipped end—presume that it has fallen upon the marble hearth, and do you hurry down to tea.

Remember, that to have the light shine directly in your eyes from gas-burners, is exceedingly injurious to the delicate organs of sight. Of course, you will fit up all the burners with shades. Some prefer glass, but glass costs something. Some prefer tin, but tin ones can be broken after a while. Better use paper shades. They are made for the purpose, are sometimes beautifully ornamented, and have served to give thousands of families new homes. If your house is heated by a furnace in the cellar, ask no questions as to the position of the registers, nor make any noise about it if the wood-work that surrounds them sometimes gets hot enough to boil eggs on. Don't be an old maid, prying into such minutiæ, and disturbing the sensibilities of the household.

Do you smoke? And have you never found how like stealing an hour from Heaven it is to lie upon your bed smoking a fragrant Havana until you fall asleep? Try it often—and, to make the grand result more sure be free with your matches, of which every pocket should have an abundant supply.

Encourage your women to read themselves asleep at night—it certainly is an enlightened enjoyment, and it quite likely to secure the new house, although the reading accomplished under such circumstances will be of no particular service to any body. During the Summer avoid the folly of heating your walls by carrying your cooking-fire into the chimney. Better turn the stove-pipe out of the back window. It keeps the house cooler. A great deal can be done with stove-pipes. When one runs through a wooden partition don't use those ugly earthern cylinders nor sheets of tin, and, if possible, bring the paper hangings close up to the pipe on every side.

If you follow these rules, we greatly err if we do not truly prophesy, that before Summer is out, you will enjoy the pleasure of receiving a handsome policy upon your fire insurance premium.

And in these days of easy credit, you are no true son of a Yankee, if, with hard cash for your old house in hand, you cannot build as fine a one as you could desire, (with all the modern improvements,) and not a mortgage worth mentioning left to encumber it.

Litters for the Wounded.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your suggestion of employing a spring cart, instead of a common cart, for the conveyance of the unfortunate laborer, so frequently wounded whilst engaged at the erection or demolition of buildings, might be greatly improved on by recommending the adoption of litters, one of which to be kept at each Station-house in the City. These litters, made of willows, like baskets, are in general use in the larger European cities, and provided with a mattress and curtains, and carried by the means of two long poles fastened to the sides of the litters and resting on the shoulders of four men. This simple method would prevent a great deal of suffering to the unfortunate victims of the numerous accidents occurring in our City, who are now jolted over the uneven pavement, and often exposed to a scorching sun or a pouring rain, as the writer had occasion to see three times during the last week. HUMANITY.

Mechanics' Institute.

A meeting was held, last evening, at the new rooms, No. 18 and 20 Fourth-avenue. An association was organized, styled the "Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute." Mr. Clinton Roosevelt delivered the inaugural address, after which the following gentlemen were chosen officers—President, Clinton Roosevelt; First Vice-President, James Rodgers; Second do., Geo. W. Glaze; Third do., J. B. Whitman; Corresponding Secretary, D. D. Lockwood; Receiving Secretary, Joseph Hatsoon. Regular meetings will be held on Monday evenings of each week.

Dinner to John Brougham.

On Thursday afternoon, a large number of American and Irish gentlemen, friends of Mr. John Brougham, the eminent actor and dramatist, gave him a sumptuous dinner at the Astor House, as a mark of their esteem for his professional merit and private worth, and to inaugurate his becoming lessee and manager of the Bowery Theatre. The Chair was occupied by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., with Justus T. Stagg, Esq., as Vice-Chairman. The evening passed off very pleasantly, with any amount of lively speeches and entertaining songs.

☞ Keeping cool by means of large fans worked by steam is coming into general use in restaurants, which are apt to be uncomfortably warm, in stores where gas has to be burned by daylight, and in many offices that do not specially lack either daylight or fresh air. It is a capital arrangement.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ABDUCTED FROM HER PARENTS—LITTLE MAGGIE HOUSE.

We published the fact some five weeks since, that a little girl, named Margaret House, had been abducted from the residence of her father, William House, at No. 118 MacDougal-street, by a German cabinet maker, named Martin Haseman *alias* Hoffman.

Little Maggie being well known in the neighborhood of her residence, her strange abduction created considerable excitement. Every effort was made by the police of this City to find the fugitive Hoffman, and restore little Maggie to her home, but their efforts were unavailing.

An advertisement in the TIMES and another paper of this City brought information the other day from a kind-hearted German at Cleveland, Ohio, that little Maggie and her abductor were then at that place. It so happened that the day this information was received a storm prevented any telegraphic communication with Cleveland, but Maggie's brother started at once for that place, but on his arrival there Hoffman had *left*, failing to meet his engagements with a cabinet-maker, for whom he had engaged to work.

He ascertained that his sister had been heard to express a desire to return to her parents, but was pacified by her abductor, since which nothing further has been heard of either.

Hoffman resided in this City some months. He speaks broken English, is short necked, with high, square shoulders, sandy hair, partially bald-headed, full beard and moustache, and with an unmistakable German look. His step is short and quick, and his whole manner bustling. He has a wife and two children in Berlin, Prussia.

Since his departure for this place many misdemeanors of which he has been guilty have been brought to light.

We have ascertained that at his first boarding-house in Cleveland, he told the family that little Maggie was his daughter, and on being asked how it was she only spoke English, and not German, he stammered, saying: "She is my step-daughter." Soon after this he took the child away, but since then the man has been seen in the streets of Cleveland with cabinet-makers' tools in his arms, which signifies that he is at work in that neighborhood.

The little girl sews and writes with the left hand, has auburn hair inclined to red, which she sometimes wears in curls, has blue eyes and very fair skin.

Before leaving the boarding-house, she expressed a wish to go back to New-York, but was pacified and hurried away "to be in time for the cars."

It is only reasonable to suppose that Maggie House, (the child referred to,) in her lonesomeness, must have written to her father, but she would not know the necessity of a stamp in prepayment, in which case her epistle would remain a dead letter. Will postmasters please note this? read such letter—communicate to the proper authorities, that Hoffman may be arrested and held, the child protected, and information conveyed to Messrs. Smith & Dodd, No. 188 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio—who would feel amply paid for the trouble they have been put to, could they see how the mother's heart appreciates their kindly aid and sympathy, to recover their lost Maggie.

A case seldom happens which appeals to the kind and good, with a stronger claim for the recovery of a lost, loved one, than the one we now record.

We are authorized to say, that any reasonable expense incurred by arresting Hoffman, protecting the little girl, or communicating, by telegraph, to William House, No. 118 McDougal-street, New-York, will be made good.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE—DEATH BY A BLOW FROM A BILLIARD CUE.

A homicide took place on Saturday evening at the saloon corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-first-street.

While a party of men were engaged at billiard-playing at the above place, about 8¼ o'clock, some words arose between Jacob Town and George Lisiton, when the latter struck Town a powerful blow on the temple with a billiard cue, knocking him senseless to the floor.

Town was at once removed to his residence, No. 94 West Twenty-fourth-street, where, despite medical aid, he died at 4¼ o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning.

Lisiton was taken in custody by officer Farrington of the Twentieth Ward, and brought before Justice Flandreau, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed him to prison.

Town is a native of Germany.

The Coroner was notified, and the result of the inquisition will be known to-day.

BUSY TIMES.

The Police Magistrates had a very large number of prisoners before them yesterday. Nearly all the charges, however, were of a trivial character, originating mostly from intoxication.

Miscellaneous.

THE CORONERS' SLATE.

The Coroners' slate had a dozen entries on it yesterday, and, as a consequence, the Coroners and their doctors had a hard day's work.

SUICIDE.

Among the inquests held was one upon the body of Edward Hunn, aged 60 years, who jumped into the River from the steamer *King Philip*, while being conveyed to Blackwell's Island as a vagrant. He attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, on the 27th inst., at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets. He had no friends.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

James Belger, a child of eight years, while playing at the Amos-street dock, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fell into the water and was drowned. The body was removed to the residence of his father, No. 198 Amos-street, where an inquest was held. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

The other inquests were not of public interest.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

LIEN OF MATERIAL MEN—PRIORITIES—MORTGAGES IN POSSESSION—SHERIFFS.

George Burkbeck et al. vs. The Steamboat Alida.—The libel in this case was filed to recover for work, &c., done by the libelants in repairing the shaft of the steamer in August, 1855, while she was running on the North River.

The claim was opposed by a Receiver, appointed in an action in the New-York Superior Court, representing the owners, mortgagees in possession, and Sheriffs who had levied upon the boat; and the Receiver objected that the libelants could have no priority of lien either over mortgagees in possession, or over the Sheriffs who held her under their levies.

But the Court held that as the boat was by consent of the Sheriffs running in her regular employment, they could not be in a better position than the owners, as against whom the boat would be clearly liable for repairs ordered by the Master, as these were; although, as his Honor intimated, a different rule might prevail if the express notice of the levy had been brought home to the libelants.

The Court also held that mortgagees in possession had no higher rights than the owners of the boat; which were only enough to put the libelant upon proof of his claim and his lien—and as these were here established without contradiction, a decree was ordered for the libelant for $984, the amount of his bill with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Marbury. For the claimant, Mr. Bonney, the Receiver, in person, and Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Van Vleeck.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, June 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, but firm. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 89 bbls. Pearls, and 483 bbls. Pots, in all 572 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Commercial List* of this morning, says that—"The demand for Quercitron Bark has fallen off, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 40 hhds. No. 1 at $35 ₩ ton, but buyers now refuse to pay this figure. Tanners' Bark is dull, and prices have declined. Sales of Spanish at $14@$14 25 ₩ cord, and Chestnut at $11."

COFFEE—Demand, moderate; prices, unchanged.

COTTON—Is inactive and irregular, parties still disagreeing about prices. Some factors are disposed to accept 11¼c. for Middling Uplands; 11½c.@11¾c. for Middling Gulfs; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₩ lb., but purchasers are reluctant to pay so much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits decidedly more vigor, with less extensive receipts, and a lively general demand. The sales since our last reach about 15,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 65@$5 35
Ordinary State	5 35@ 5 60
Straight State	5 60@ 5 85
Favorite and Extra State	5 85@ 6 50
Inferior to Good Michigan	5 00@ 5 40
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 70@ 6 10
Common to Good Ohio	5 75@ 6 25
Fancy Michigan	5 50@ 5 70
Fancy Ohio	6 20@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	5 70@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 10@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 8 10
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian is improving, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,200 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 90@$8 ₩ bbl. Southern is also doing better. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,700 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 50@$8 75, and $10 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $2 90@$4 25 for Fine and Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 90@$3 95 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 10@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $15 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Appears quiet, at about former quotations. Sales were made, by auction, of 3,200 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 12½@$1 81¼, and 400 boxes Sicily Oranges at $1 56¼@$2 81¼ ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and a shade dearer, with sales reported since our last of about 72,000 bushels, including inferior to fair Canadian White, at $1 45@$1 67½; Western White at $1 40@$1 65; poor to choice Western Red at $1 30@$1 60; ordinary Genesee White at $1 60½; and very good Southern White at $1 80 ₩ bushel. Two handsome samples of new Wheat were exhibited on 'Change, to-day. One was from Jonesboro, Ill., and was considered a first-class article. The other was from North Carolina. It was deemed quite a favorable specimen. There were 12,500 bushels Rye sold at from 83c.@84c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 38c.@40c. for Ohio and Lake; 37c.@38c. for State; 34c.@37c. for Jersey; and 30c.@34c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn attracts considerable attention, at rising prices; supply of sound continues very moderate. The sales since our last amount to about 80,000 bushels at 46c.@49c. for unsound, heated and damp; 52c.@60c. for sound mixed Southern; 61c.@65c. for Southern yellow; 59c.@60c. for round yellow; 58c.@66c. for common to choice Southern white; 58c.@65c. for round white; and 50c.@60c. for sound Western mixed, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 900 bales River purchased at 50c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HAIR—The market is quiet, with a moderate demand from dealers. Sales are 20,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres mixed, on private terms.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. Hull says, that the market continues firm, with an upward tendency in prices, and all the Hides which have been offered at last week's prices have been readily taken by the trade, and on some descriptions an advance of 1c. ₩ lb has been paid. But few are now offering at present prices as importers feel confident of obtaining an advance in the Fall on the Hides in store. Transactions, although moderate, have been fully equal to the receipts, which have been on a very limited scale. A parcel of 9,600 Orinocos were bought on speculation, at fully 2c. ₩ lb. above last sales. The receipts this week of Ox and Cow Hides amount to 26,713, of which 21,651 were from foreign ports, and 5,062 coastwise, as follows: 14,029 Orinoco, ₩ *Correo*; 1,660 dry and 2,800 salted Ox and Cow, and 90 Horse Hides from Buenos Ayres, ₩ *Mary Wilkins*; 2,011 Curacoa, ₩ *Sirius*; 993 Aspinwall, ₩ *E. Drummond*; 156 from West Indies, and 5,062 coastwise. Sales are: 2,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ lbs. at 25c., 8 months, usual selection; 1,700 do. do., 21 do., at 25c., 6 do. do., 2,850 do. do., 21½ do., at 25½c., do. do.; 944 G. S. Buenos Ayres, (to go East,) 46 do., at 12½c., do. do., 9,616 dry Orinoco, 20 do., at 21¾c., do. do.; 2,076 dry salted Sandwich Island, 28 do., at 16½c., 6 mos., rej. bad and water damaged; 700 dry Chagres, 16 do., 20c. @20½c., do. do.; 2,011 dry Truxillo, 20 do., at 20½c., do., do.; 340 dry St. Thomas, 23½ do., 18c., do. as they run; 400 green salted Western, 65 do., at 9c., do. do.; 3,500 dry Texas, at 23@25 do., 17c.@18c. cash less 5 ₩ cent., do.; 219 dry Porto Rico, at 14c., do. 4½ do. do.; 372 dry Jamaica, 20 do., at 13c.@14½c., 6 mos., do.; 387 dry Porto Cabello, 25 do., at 18c. do., do.; 192 dry Rio Hache, 19 do., at 18c., cash less 5 ₩ cent., do.; 600 dry Southern, 18 do., at 15c. cash, do., do.; 209 green salted Bermuda, 60 do., at 8½c., cash, less 4 ₩ cent., do.; 6 bales Buenos Ayres Kip and Slunks, 23c., 6 mos. To arrive shortly at this port: The *Velocidade*, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 Hides; the *W. R. Kibby*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 Hides; the *Sullivan*, from Orinoco, with 3,000 Hides and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 92,400, as follows: 36,000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 14,000 Dry Rio Grande; 24,000 Dry Orinoco; 300 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 1,000 Dry Maracaibo; 300 Dry Chagres; 4,000 Dry Mexican, (Tampico and Matamoras;) 4,500 Dry St. Domingo and Port au Platte; 3,000 Dry West India, Southern, &c.; 300 Dry Honduras; 2,500 Dry California; 3,600 Dry Buenos Ayres; 400 Dry and salted Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse.

HOPS—70 bales changed hands at 6½c.@9½c. ₩ lb., mostly within the range.

IRON—Remains very quiet at old rates.

LEAD—Is still unchanged in demand and value.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull states that the demand continues good, although at this season we usually expect a very quiet market. The sales are about equal to the receipts; the Eastern manufacturers, having no surplus of stock on hand, are obliged to purchase for immediate consumption. With our present light stock and the season for the Western demand fast approaching, we cannot expect any heavy accumulation of stock. Oak tanned is steady and prices firm.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	55,300	4,400
Sales	58,000	5,500
Stock	22,400	6,000
Stock same time last year	78,000	

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 33c.@34c.; do., good middle, 33c.@34c.; do., good heavy, 31c.@32c.; do., Spanish, good all weights, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24½c.@25½c.; do., do., good middle, 25c.@25½c.; do., do., good heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; do., Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24c.; do., do., good middle, 24c.@24½c.; do., do., good heavy, 20c.@21c.; do., do., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 18½c.@21c.; do., do., do., poor, all weights, 15c.@18c.; do. Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@29c. On 6 months credit.

LIME—Rockland can be had at 80c. for common, and $1 05¼ for Lump, ₩ bbl. Demand moderate.

MOLASSES—In good request, at full and buoyant rates.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing really new in this line.

OILS—Generally dull and heavy, at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, decidedly lower and declining, with sales reported since our last of about 850 bbls., in lots, mostly at $20 for Mess; $17 25 for Prime Mess; and $17@$17 12½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams; 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, and 8¾c. for Rough Sides, ₩ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is scarce, and needed, at full rates; sales since our last reach about 400 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty active, though at strengthening prices; the sales since our last consist of 950 bbls. at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$12 25 for repacked do., and $12 50@$13 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately, 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c. @19c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 6c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 300 tcs., at $3 75@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up the week's business, thus: "GOAT—The market is dull, as most of the manufacturers have already laid in their stocks. I have only to notice a sale of 25 bales Mexican at 34c. 6 mos. The stock in first hands is light.

DEER—The market continues firm for prime parcels, and the demand is fair at the annexed quotations.

Sales are 43 bales Bolivar City at 48c.; 3,200 lbs. Missouri at 25c.@26c.; 1,700 lbs. (inferior) do. at 21c.; 500 lbs. Texas at 23c.@25c. cash. I quote:

DEER.		GOAT.	
San Juan	50c.@55c ₩ lb.	Tampico	32c.@35c. ₩ lb.
Angostura	42c.@48½c.	Curacoa	56c.@57c. ₩ lb.
Sisal	50c.@52c.	West India	18c.@25c. ₩ lb.
Missouri	27c.@31c.	Buenos Ayres	30c.@35c. ₩ lb.
Texas & Arkansas	22c.@26c. cash.		6 mos."

SUGARS—Continue in good demand at the full and buoyant rates given in our last.

WHISKY—About 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison were disposed of at 30c.@31c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were active and rising. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@9¼d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc. Heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from Bic to London, at £5; one from St. John, N. B., to Bristol Channel, (without restrictions as to port,) £5; a ship hence to Glasgow, Grain, 8d. in ship's bags, and Flour, 2s. 9d.; a bark to Havre, Wheat 15c., and Flour 62½c.; one hence to Buenos Ayres, Lumber $14, and 5 ₩ cent. primage—thence to Falmouth for orders, to a port in the United Kingdoms, or to New-York, £3 2s. 6d.; a brig to Curacao and back, about 60c. ₩ bbl.; a brig, 200 tons, to Pensacola, $700, and back to New-York, Timber $10 50, and Boards $8; one hence to Brother's Island and back, Guano, $7 ₩ ton; one, 180 tons, to Rio Hache and Curacao and back, $1,250; a ship to load with the cargo of Cotton from the wrecked ship *Sea Lion*, at Bermuda, for Havre; a brig, 200 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, and a schooner to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, on private terms.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE.—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y. Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON.—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅜ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st. Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STEAM ENGINES, Iron Lathes, Standing Press, Gilding Presses and Steam Heating Pipes for sale cheap. A fifteen-horse power engine and boiler, little used; the above articles for sale at No. 170 Water-st., New-York.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold-blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS.—Only $45 and $50, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 86 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

FLAGS, FLAGS.—American Ensigns, all sizes, constantly on hand. Also, Flags and Banners of every description made to order. Orders from the country promptly executed. CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st.

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE—With 26 acres of good land for sale, 30 miles from the City; access unlimited; the situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery; house modern in style; has two fronts, verandahs, piazzas, &c., and is in the most complete order; it contains a drawing room, 35x18, library, dining-room, seven sleeping rooms, a kitchen above ground, good cellar, &c.; the garden is ornamented with evergreen trees and shrubs, neat graveled walks, grape arbors, &c.; and fruit trees in abundance, the land is thoroughly drained and in the highest state of cultivation; out-buildings extensive and in good order; price, including crops, $7,000; terms easy. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st., or CHARLES E. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 113 26th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do.; also 4 circular saw benches, and 3 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 262 West-st., or No. 65 East 20th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 134 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 20 or 35 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City Hall, in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Hudson River. The improvements consist of a well-built modern house, with furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, &c., good carriage house and stable, and an acre of land, with more if desired. For particulars inquire of J. C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil Depot, or on Monday, between 9 and 12, at No. 374 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,600, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 106 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises. THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr., J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An elegant country seat and farm, 14 miles from New-York. House large, land good, grounds beautiful, fine mountain and landscape views. Place stocked. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to W. P. LIBBY, No. 32 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The advertiser would like to obtain a first-class house and lot, not too heavily incumbered, in this City or Brooklyn, provided he could turn in his country residence towards the payment. Said country place contains about 70 acres, with a good substantial house, barns, plenty of fruit, &c.—distance from the City about 1½ hours. This place will prove a safe and profitable investment for any one. Any further information may be had at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT.—And difference paid in cash—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plankroad from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depot, and four south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLIES.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from railroad depot at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

A PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—For $200 down, and $1,500 on bond and mortgage for 7 years. It is a new, elegant brick house, 7 rooms, marble mantel, iron balcony; stages pass the door, genteel neighborhood. None but genteel persons need apply. Inquire No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

$1.800 FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN YORKVILLE—82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 225 feet from 4th-av. House 21x37, containing 12 rooms, lot 25x102 2 inches. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story, basement, cellar and high stoop house, on 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 21 feet front and 40 feet deep. Lot 100 feet. Price $5,200; rent $400. Inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 133 Lexington-av. Bill on the house.

ASTORIA.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1 mile from the village; large house and stable, with 2 acres of ground, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE.—A large store, and dwelling attached, the best location for business in the town, with one acre of land, fronting 415 feet on main road, 15 miles from N. Y., near three Railroad stations and landing, with or without stock; fruit of variety, in bearing; two barns, hay and coal scales, which pay for weighing hay $75 yearly; schools and churches within 300 yards; possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of W. E. BIRD, No. 218 Front-st.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d floor.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FARM WANTED—WORTH FROM $6,000 TO $10,000—For next season, or after the growing crops are in.—50 to 150 acres of well cultivated and well fenced land, suitable for grazing, dairy, gardening or general agricultural purposes, as near the City as possible, within 100 miles and of easy access, with a large house, old or new-fashioned, and necessary outbuildings, in good repair, and with an abundant supply of good water and the requisite proportion of woodland. Any party, broker or principal having a suitable place in a healthy and convenient situation, of easy access by railroad or water communication, to dispose of cheap for cash, in New-Jersey, on or near the line of the Central or Morris and Essex Railroad, or in any of the river counties, on either bank or within view of the Hudson—the west side and above West Point preferred—or in Orange or Ulster Counties, on the Wallkill or Shawangunk Rivers, Esopus or Rondout Creeks, or in the vicinity of Goshen, Chester or Middletown, New-York, or near the Erie Railroad line, will meet with prompt attention and a cash purchaser, by addressing "FARMER & CO.," at the *Times* Office, New-York City, with full particulars of location, quantity, quality and condition of land, size and condition of house, price per acre, and all the necessary information. A cheap, substantial farm, and large, well built plain house, in good repair, and nothing fancy or expensive, is what is desired; and, if necessary, the farming implements and stock, if suitable, would be purchased.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A three story brown stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with moderate conveniences. No. 7 East 30th-st., near 5th av., possession immediately.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Principal part of it, containing a suite of three rooms on first floor, and front and back hall stairs; sleeping-room, 14 by 16, in second story, and front basement room, with Beebe's range. Cistern water in the basement, and large garden around the house. View unsurpassed. Possession at once. Rent $200. Inquire at Swiss Cottage, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., South Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham-st.

TO LET.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—To small American families, floors through consisting of 3 rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office on the premises, No. 149 West 19th-st., from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET.—Possession 1st of July, front and back rooms, 3 bedrooms, No. 212 Broadway, [illegible]; No. 116 Columbia-st.; floor apartments of 3 and 5 rooms in different parts of the City. Rent low. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 482 Houston-st.

TO LET.—Nice rooms at No. 314 Delancy-st.

TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—On reasonable terms, to a family without children, in a beautiful location, No. 127 3d-av., between 14th and 15th-sts.

SELDOM MET WITH.—To let, in Williamsburg, the whole or part of an elegant family residence, surrounded by a beautiful garden of eight lots. Also a neat small cottage. Possession immediately. Stages pass the door. Churches, schools, markets, &c. Inquire No. 456 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STORES TO LET.—Nos. 104 and 106 Nassau-st., corner of Ann. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 18 and 20 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Sunday, June 22...8	A. M.	Saturday, June 21...5	P. M.
Monday, June 23...7	A. M.	Sunday, June 22...5½	P. M.
Tuesday, June 24...8	A. M.	Monday, June 23...11	A. M.
Wednesday, Je. 25..8½	A. M.	Tuesday, June 24..12	M.
Thursday, June 26..9½	A. M.	Wednesday, Je. 25..12½	P. M.
Friday, June 27....10½	A. M.	Thursday, June 26..1½	P. M.
Saturday, June 28...1	P. M.	Friday, June 27.....2½	P. M.
Sunday, June 29.....8	A. M.	Saturday, June 28...4½	P. M.
Monday, June 30....1½	P. M.	Sunday, June 29.....5	P. M.
		Monday, June 30....5½	P. M.

Also, the very light drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday, and a few other days—See her card.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Captain JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Tuesday, June 24..7½	A. M.	Tuesday, June 24..12	M.
Wednesday, Je. 25..8	A. M.	Wednesday, Je. 25..1	P. M.
Thursday, June 26..9	A. M.	Thursday, June 26..2	P. M.
Friday, June 27....10	A. M.	Friday, June 27.....2	P. M.
Saturday, June 28..3½	P. M.	Sunday, June 29.....2	P. M.
Monday, June 30....6	A. M.	Monday, June 30....1	P. M.
Monday, June 30....5	P. M.	Tuesday, July 1.....7	A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Richmond each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. C. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. L. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD.—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 2 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

ALBANY DAY BOAT.—The Steamer ALIDA, Capt. ROE, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring-sts. EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at Cozzens, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

FOR ALBANY.—And and in connection with Railroads to Saratoga and the West; steamers ISAAC NEWTON and NEW WORLD leave daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from wharf foot of Cortlandt-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers, Canal and Spring sts., touching at intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION UP THE NORTH RIVER,

To Sing Sing, Nyack, Tarrytown, Piermont, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers, EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) during the season. Touching at Amos-st.

The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. F. FROST, will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING, at 8:45 o'clock, landing as above. Returning—Will leave Sing Sing at 1 P. M.; Nyack, 1:30; Tarrytown, 2; Piermont, 2:15; Dobbs' Ferry, 2:30; Hastings, 2:35; Yonkers, 3; arriving in New-York at about 4 o'clock. This excursion for families and parties will be found the most agreeable one out of New-York, affording a fine view of the river, the different towns at which the boat lands, giving persons the opportunity of stopping at either of the above landings until the boat returns. Fare for the excursion—To Yonkers and returning to New-York, 25 cents; to all the landings above, and returning to New-York, 50 cents. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 203 West-st., back office.

GRAND PIC-NIC AND COTILLON EXCURSION OF NEW-YORK LODGE No. 3 A. P. A.—On TUESDAY, July 1, 1856, to Fairy Grove. The splendid steamboat AMERICA and barge MERCHANT have been engaged. The steamboat will leave 23d-st., E. R., at 6 o'clock A. M.; 8th-st., E. R., at 6½; Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 6¾; Broome-st., E. R., at 7; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 8; Spring-st. at 9, where the barge will be in waiting; Amos-st. at 9½ o'clock; 19th-st., N. R., at 9¾. The change in the two last landings is on account of going up the River, as we were disappointed in Mount Herman. Tickets, $1, to be had of the Committee or at the Landings on the morning of the Excursion. HUGH GEARY, Chairman.
JOHN C. WILEY, Secretary. JAMES HERON, Treasurer.
Robertson's Brass and Cotilion Band have been engaged.

GRAND EXCURSION—NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN—JULY FOURTH—Fare $1 each way. The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Peck-slip for New-Haven on the Fourth of July at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at about 12 M. Returning, leave New-Haven the same evening at 11, and reach New-York early the next morning. This Excursion will afford New-Yorkers a fine opportunity to visit the celebrated City of Elms, one of the most beautiful Cities in New-England. GEORGE W. CORLIES, No. 283 Pearl-st.

GRAND EXCURSION.—OPENING BANQUET OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The steamers of New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, formerly Sanford's Independent Line, leave daily from Pier No. 14 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at the Cape about 6 o'clock the next morning. Tickets to and return $8, good for the 23d to 26th June inclusive. For passage apply on board, or at the office, on Pier No. 14 North River. FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC EXCURSION—Of the Sunday School connected with the Fourth Universalist Society will take place TUESDAY, July 1. The steamboat LAURA, accompanied by the barge SUPERIOR and Dodworth's Band, will proceed to Dudley Grove, near Hastings, leaving pier foot of 22d-st., North River, at 7 o'clock; Delancey-st., East River, 8¼, and Spring-st. at 9 o'clock.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *John Hart* can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK. GREENE & MARLEN, Proprietors.

INSTRUCTION.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE—For several years Assistant Principal in one of the first classical schools in this City, and able to give the most satisfactory references, wishes to obtain for the coming year a few private pupils, or an opportunity to teach two or three hours daily in some school in this City. Address TEACHER, No. 15 Stuyvesant-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, (formerly of New-Orleans,) will be happy to see his friends from the South. A general or special course is given in Book-keeping, by a practical book-keeper. Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person, and removes all stiffness and trembling from every hand in a few lessons.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 80 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA. Dr. BARROW Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. [illegible]

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, [illegible] distressing consequences arising from early abuse, [illegible] would not become impaired, were the doctrine of [illegible] the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capaivi and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The excruciating torments of toothache can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and consequently recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. [illegible] discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhoea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made, but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases by a method at once safe, speedy, and effectuous. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 25 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, formerly a pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this city, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, informs the public that he may be consulted for the cure of an important class of diseases, and for those of the throat and lungs, exclusively, at his conveniently located medical and surgical rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 8 till 1 o'clock, and from 5 till 8½ o'clock. He tenders to all afflicted persons assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," books, antidotes, "no mercury," and the effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their case treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Treatment also by letter, and medicines adapted to the case sent. Consultations en Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—30th edition, 400 pages, 100 cleurotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 12 Duane-st. Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C. would apprise strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him, when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1.000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Confidential consultation and medical book gratis.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 642 Houston-st., near Wooster; hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. (Sunday excepted.) Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience attending their cure. In stricture, from the first or incipient to its most advanced and distressing stages; also in seminal weakness, &c., he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines, or restriction from business. Consultations strictly confidential. Private seats for waiting.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail to effect a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—Dr. DUPREE'S celebrated remedies are the only effectual cure for external or internal piles, only 50 cents per box. Principal office No. 10 Nassau-st., and for sale by all respectable druggists. Will be sent to the country. No false certificates shown but the best City reference given. Advice gratis.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.—Dr. E. RINGER has removed to No. 141 4th-av., where he continues to treat most successfully all diseases which electricity is applicable to. Office hours from 8 to 3 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, June 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 3.

A. H. N. holds his regular semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture in the four-story residence No. 239 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., embracing a large and desirable assortment of first-class articles, such as solid rosewood parlor suites covered in satin; pier and centre tables, rosewood etagere, work-tables, lined with satinwood; large rosewood secretary, reception and easy chairs covered in satin and moquet; large pier and oval French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, lace window curtains, China vases, clocks, superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; velvet and Brussels carpets, solid oak extension table, cut-glass ware, China tea and dinner sets, solid silver ware, sofas, cushioned chairs, lounges, sofa bed, together with all the furniture in the bed-rooms, which contain full and complete sets, both in rosewood and mahogany; pure hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Sale positive.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. A general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.; mahogany sofas in hair cloth, window curtains and shades, suites carved rosewood parlor furniture covered in brocatel and crimson plush, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, etageres, hatstands, suites enameled cottage furniture, rosewood armoire à glace, bedsteads, sheets and counterpanes, mahogany wardrobes, oak extension dining-tables, French plate mantel and pier glasses, cane-seat chairs, bureaus, washstands, &c., bronze candelabras, crockery and glass ware.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. T. LEEDS will sell on MONDAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in house No. [illegible] Broome-st., consisting of one rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by C. Gilbert, a first-rate instrument; two suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, cutlery, silver ware, all kinds of furniture too numerous to mention, and the house to let; possession immediately. Inquire on the morning of the sale, of the Auctioneer. The house contains 15 rooms. Sale positive.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF GENTEEL FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 445 Broadway, below Grand-st., embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in large variety, library and secretaire bookcases, centre and side tables, hall-stands, and every article usually found in a first-class salesroom. Sale peremptory for cash to pay advances.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.—Five hundred cases closing out sale for summer goods on TUESDAY, July 1, 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of A. D. GALE & CO., No. 49 Day-st., comprising a large assortment adapted to the season. Also, an assortment of all kinds for private sale. A. D. GALE & CO., No. 49 Day-st.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, BRITANNIA AND PLATED GOODS.—By WM. SHIRLEY, MONDAY, June 30th, 10 o'clock, at No. 422 Hudson-st., next door to St. Luke's-place, Le Roy-st., an absolute sale of a stock worthy the notice of retailers and grocers. Also, 30 barrels glass tumblers, &c. Those wanting bargains would do well to attend. Terms at sale.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, July 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., large sale of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, 100 pkgs. glass, China tea sets, cutlery, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive, rain or shine.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. [illegible] Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.
WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOUNSBERRY, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 27, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered a Semi-annual Dividend to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of July next. Dividends not called for will be credited, and draw interest same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,000.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.
jy10'54-law3yM

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 423 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—All moneys deposited on or before the 7th of July will date from the 1st. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 27, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 8. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 25 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.
ALSO,
COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, white and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.
Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.
For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for remuneration of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KINGMAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st. References—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblentz,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lyons,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Baden Baden,		Malaga,	Smyrna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON
Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co. .... LONDON.
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co. .... PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. .... NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. .... NEW-YORK, made
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
In Boston, by .... Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by .... Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by .... Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis, by .... Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bro. & Co.
In Chicago, by .... Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by .... Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by .... Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by .... State Bank of Wisconsin.
In Mobile, by .... Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by .... Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by .... Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by ALSOP & CO., California-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 28-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.
J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.
A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY.—New-York, June 28, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds, due in this City July 1, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office. We are informed by the Mayor of the city of Sacramento that the bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1856, will not be paid, but that they will be required to be forwarded to the city of Sacramento, where new bonds will be issued in lieu thereof, at par, payable twenty years from date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both interest and principal being payable in New-York.
D. N. BARNEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Co., PITTSBURGH, June 21, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of July next, on the following named securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:
The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.
The Bonds of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Penn., and of the Counties of Stark and Richland, Ohio, 6 per cent., issued to this Company.
JAMES MARSHALL, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK will pay the interest coupons due July 1st on the following Bonds:
New-Albany City Bonds.
New-Albany and Sandusky City Junction Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-Albany and Sandusky City Junction Railroad Real Estate Bonds.
City of Kenosha (Wisconsin) Bonds.
Kenosha and Beloit Railroad Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, No. 26 William-st., June 24, 1856.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order.
THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office, in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.
The Polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.
E. S. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 88 Wall-st.—New-York, June 20, 1856.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Western or Illinois Division) will be paid on and after the 1st of July, in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company, (Tontine Building,) No. 88 Wall-st. By order.
E. D. HAMMOND, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—New-York, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 23, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.
PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.
THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y., June 28, 1856.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to this Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CIN. R. R. Co., CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25, 1856.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY—Due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New-York.
NOAH L. WILSON, President.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.—Will be paid on the capital stock of the Great Western (Miami) Insurance Company at their rooms, Great Western Building, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st., on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The coupons of $300,000 of this loan due on the 1st of July, 1856, will be paid at maturity by
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.
ATWOOD & CO.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Due July 1, 1856, on the City of Wheeling Bonds, issued to the Hempfield Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on and after that date.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Board of Managers have declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending 30th June instant, payable in the capital stock of the Warren Railroad Company of New-Jersey, on and after the 15th July, proximo, at this office.
In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, ($50,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued entitling the holders to full shares when presented in sufficient amounts, or they can, at their option make up the difference by a payment of the amount.
The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 15th July, proximo. By order.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Corner of Grand and Willet sts. DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to 1st July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, 1st Vice-President.
MOSES SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, 3d Vice-President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same pro rata on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, June 21, 1856.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company has been declared from the earnings of the road for six months ending the 30th inst.
Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid on and after July 1 at our office.
The transfer books will be closed on MONDAY, 23d instant, and remain closed until July 3 inclusive.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—(Wisconsin, Lake Shore Railroad,) No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on the 10th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th day of July, both days inclusive. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York at this office, and to the holders of stock registered at Milwaukee, at the office of the Company at Milwaukee. By order of the Directors. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. Co., CLEVELAND, June 25, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of five per cent. from the earnings of this company, to the 31st of May last, has been declared this day, to be paid to the stockholders on the main line, standing on the books of the Company, on the first day of July next. Payment to be made in the bonds of the company, payable on the first day of July, 1867, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent., on the first day of July and January, in the City of New-York.
The bonds will be ready for delivery on the first of August next. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($4,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.
June 21, 1856.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND R. R. Co., TERRE HAUTE, June 20, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable to the Eastern Stockholders at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, in and after July 1. The Transfer Books will remain closed until after July 1.
CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company, due JULY 1st, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office.
J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($650,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 10. The Transfer Book will be closed from June 30 until 10th of July. By order of the Board.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Real Estate Bonds of the LACROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office No. 8 Wall-st. on and after 1st proxime. ATWOOD & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to Stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 257 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Grocers' Bank, New-York, has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1856. By order of the Board. H. D. WILLIAMS.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK.—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—New-York, June 30, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 7th of July next. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—New-York, June 24, 1856.—FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, has been declared payable on and after the 1st July next. By order, A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—New-York, July 19 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK.—June 20, 1856.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent., on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A fine six year-old bay horse, with an entire new chaise and harness, suitable for a physician or private gentleman, will be sold for approved paper if any accommodation to the purchaser. Address W. ALLEN, Box No. 644 Post-Office.

GROCERY WAGON FOR SALE.—Nearly new and will be sold cheap. Apply at the Livery Stable No. 4 Rivington-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, [illegible] and all [illegible] West via New-York and Erie, Hudson River, Central, [illegible] Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to conduct the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.
MAY 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:00 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North-River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 12, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—Coupon No. 8, due January 1st, 1856, amounting on the $1,000 bonds, with interest thereon, to thirty-eight dollars and forty cents ($38 40) each; also, Coupon No. 9, due July 1st, 1856, amounting, with interest, to thirty-seven dollars and ten cents ($37 10) each—will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on presentation, on and after the 1st July, 1856. The coupons from the $5,000 bonds will be one-half the above amounts each. MYRON CLARK, Lessee.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17) and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:30 A. M. (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, July 1, 1856, a train will leave corner of White and Centre sts., for Croton Falls, at 10 o'clock A. M., as per time-table, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 35 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey,)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 32 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. B. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner, (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
E. J. Donnell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,)
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 38 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (Marine) INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.
Authorized Capital $5,000,000.
Cash Capital paid in by Stockholders $500,000.
For the accommodation of the Merchants on the west side of the City—this Company have opened a Branch Office at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 245 Broadway, near Murray-st. To afford facilities to the Jobbers for entries under Open Marine Policies, the Office will be open from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.
D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, June 26, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent has this day been declared, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. Eldridge. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible] West.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26 1856	Wednesday, May 14 1856
Saturday, May 10 1856	Wednesday, May 28 1856
Saturday, May 24 1856	Wednesday, June 11 1856
Saturday, June 7 1856	Wednesday, June 25 1856
Saturday, June 21 1856	Wednesday, July 9 1856
Saturday, July 5 1856	Wednesday, July 23 1856
Saturday, July 19 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6 1856
Saturday, Aug. 2 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20 1856
Saturday, Aug. 16 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3 1856
Saturday, Aug. 30 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17 1856
Saturday, Sept. 13 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1 1856
Saturday, Sept. 27 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15 1856
Saturday, Oct. 11 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29 1856
Saturday, Oct. 25 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12 1856
Saturday, Nov. 8 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26 1856
Saturday, Nov. 22 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10 1856
Saturday, Dec. 6 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24 1856
Saturday, Dec. 20 1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston .... Wednesday, June 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York .... Wednesday, June 11.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leave Boston .... Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York .... Wednesday, June 25.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston .... Wednesday, July 2.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York .... Wednesday, July 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston .... Wednesday, July 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York .... Wednesday, July 23.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 3, North River.
Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In first cabin, main saloon $130
In first cabin, lower saloon 110
In second cabin 60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No parcels received on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For Passage or Freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail August 9.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH, Saturday, 12th of July, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—Consignees are informed that the ASIA will commence discharging on MONDAY MORNING, the 30th instant. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STATE ROOM IN COLLINS' STEAMSHIP BALTIC.—To sail July 19.—A passage ticket and a *first-rate* stateroom, No. 52, *for sale*. The seller, being prevented from leaving at that time, would dispose of his stateroom. Apply to GEO. JONES, Daily Times Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES.—JULY 5.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—*Fifty pounds of baggage free.* Ten cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Line will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Captain C. S. Boggs, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, R. L. WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.
Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 4 P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE.—U. S. Mail Steamer QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st. New-Orleans freight taken and forwarded from Mobile free of commissions. Bills lading can be procured on board, or at office of agents. No others signed. For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, Agents, No. 61 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.
A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

PIANOS—From the celebrated manufactory of Haines Brothers, can be seen at the specimen warerooms No. 463 Broadway. We have testimonials from musicians of eminence, and the names of hundreds who have purchased these pianos, and to whom we refer. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150.
COOK & BRO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES, of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 348 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 29th-st. and 8th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of PRICE, MAY & CO., expired on the first instant by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by REUBEN MAY, who will continue the business on his own account under the name of the late firm, at the old stand, No. 169 Canal-st. J. B. PRICE,
New-York, May 3, 1856. REUBEN MAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Our friends and the public are informed that on and after the 1st July next we shall associate with us SAMUEL A. BANKS, under the firm of BRAINARD, GEFFROY & CO., and that the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry will be continued at the old stand, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.
BRAINARD & GEFFROY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION against CHARLES S. RICHARDSON, AMELIA ANN GODET, Henry M. Godet, Thomas E. Hastings, William McArthur, Joseph D. Baldwin, William H. Roberts, Thomas Adams, Jennie McChesney, Richard B. Leinbach, Anson Willis, Thomas Jackson, John Van Antwerp, Florian A. Mussel, Elder Watts, Charles Thwing, Ebenezer W. Thwing, Thomas Davenport, James S. Davenport, Dudley Persse, Horace Brooks, John H. Smith and John L. Brower.—Summons.—To the defendant, FLORIAN A. MASSOL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on me, at my office, No. 12 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated April 18, 1856.
J. R. FITZGERALD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of May, 1856.
J. R. FITZGERALD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je30-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK FAWCETT, SAMUEL ISHAM and THOMAS FAWCETT, against BENJAMIN F. HUTCHINSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 6 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-four cents, with interest from the 2d day of May, 1856, on eight hundred and one dollars and fifty-six cents, and on eight hundred and one dollars and fifty-seven cents from the 5th day of May, 1856, and on three hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty cents from the 7th day of June, 1856, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 13, 1856.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on Saturday, June 14, 1856. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plffs.' Attorneys.
je16-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—SIMEON LELAND and WARREN LELAND against JOHN F. DUNN, J. D. SKEEN and JOHN DOE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 116 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 2d day of April, 1856, besides the costs of this action, and expense of protest.—Dated, New-York, June 16, 1856.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 116 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1856.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je23-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—HENRY TAINTOR against DANIEL T. KNIGHT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To DANIEL T. KNIGHT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 8, 1856.
PARKER & ARTHUR, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of May, 1856.
PARKER & ARTHUR, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je16-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN WALTON against THOMAS EGAN, WILLIAM EGAN, JOHN R. BLAKISTON, William F. Cox, George P. Nevis, David J. Nevis, Margaret Holland and John Draddy, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants, WILLIAM EGAN and JOHN DRADDY:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 70 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1856. AUG. F. KING, Plaintiff's Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1856. je16-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK CASEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at the factory of JAS. H. PRENTICE & CO., corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1856. MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.
ja14-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DOUDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to JOHN W. MILLER, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1855.
JOHN W. MILLER, Administrator.
MARGARET DOUDS, Administratrix.
d24-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTE MARTELLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, No. 34 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of September next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of March, 1856. LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, Administrator.
JUSTINE MARTELLE, Administratrix.
mh24-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McWILLIAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of STORRS & SEDGWICK, No. 5 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 2, 1856.
MARGARET A. McWILLIAM, Administratrix.
ja7-law6mM* JAMES B. JENKINS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. EBELL, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1856.
ja7-law6mM* ALFRED CLOCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD E. POWERS, late of the City of Columbus, Georgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 10th day of May, 1856.
my12-law6mM* HENRY T. MORGAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the county of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SUMNER STONE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, an executor, at his office No. 23 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated May 21, 1856.
ELIZABETH B. STONE, Executrix.
je2-law6mM* SUMNER B. STONE, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to furnish and fit up Ward School No. 23, in City-Hall Place, VIth Ward—the furniture to be in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The proposals will name the securities and their residences. The School-Officers of the VIth Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed to the public interest.
New-York, June 18, 1856.
By order of the Board of School-Officers of the VIth Ward.
WALTER ROCHE, THOMAS CLARKE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Committee on Building and Furniture of the VIth Ward.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until the 5th day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up of the Male and Female departments of Ward School No. 7, Chrystie-st., Xth Ward. The furniture to be the same style as that now in use in Ward School No. 1, Henry-st., VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. By order of the Board of School Officers of the Xth Ward.
DANIEL SLOTE, THEODORE WARD, CHARLES E. PIERCE, Committee.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed "To the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing Schoolhouse No. 34, in Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett sts., according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Clerk's office aforesaid.
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS, ANDREW V. CASE, SANDY HIGGINS, STEPHEN BROOKER, JOHN WARBURTON, Committee.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Shakers of Lebanon.

[illegible]

Trinity Methodist Church—Dedicatory Exercises.

Yesterday the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, situated on Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, was dedicated to Divine worship by Bishop James. The edifice is 65 by 90 feet, and is built mainly of blue stone. The building and furniture cost $45,000, and the parsonage $6,500, which, together with $14,000 for the site, makes the total cost amount to $65,000. Many of the leading Methodist ministers were present, among whom we observed Bishops Waugh and James, and Rev. Messrs. Banks, Foster, Carlton and Harris, of the Ohio University.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop James, from 1st Corinthians, 16th chapter, 8th and 9th verses: "But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost. For a great and effectual door is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries."

The rev. gentleman, in his introductory remarks, said that Paul considered Ephesus, the idolatrous city, to be an inviting field of ministerial enterprise. The idea which he developed and deduced from the text was, that large cities are important and inviting fields of Christian labor, and in prosecuting religious enterprise in them there are many hindrances to success. Rev. H. Mattison, the former pastor of this congregation, delivered his farewell discourse in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. Foster, the newly-appointed minister, preached the evening sermon. The majority of the pews have already been sold.

The Weather—Its Effects.

The thermometer, yesterday, soared not far from "100°," and kept close to that mark nearly all the day. Although not quite "the warmest day ever felt," as many averred it to be, it was certainly as warm as any person born in the Temperate Zone would ever wish it to be. We speak from experience, and feelingly.

One man, an English emigrant, died from the effects of the heat, in Washington-street, and many others were struck down from the same cause.

In Brooklyn, also, several persons were prostrated by heat, but in each case the parties recovered, by the prompt application of proper remedies.

We verily believe that a residence in the vicinity of the North Pole is not so very unpleasant after all. A pleasure trip thither would pay the getters up.

The Newsboys.

The Newsboys' Institution is flourishing, a dozen or twenty boys lodging there nightly. In Winter, when the snow and ice are on the earth and in the air, the lads come up more strongly in numbers. Now, the nights are warm, and the hour of closing the place is extended to 10 o'clock P. M. We dropped in for a moment last evening, and found "the Professor" on hand to entertain visitors. He is a smart lad, and likes to be made much of. Mr. Tracy, who has charge of the Lodging-House, is in Milwaukee, with thirty boys in charge, for whom places have been found on Western farms. The Lodging-House occupies its old quarters at the top of the Sun building, and is always happy to see its friends.

The Police Department.

The Police Commissioners met on Saturday, and gave their attention to hearing applicants to fill vacancies upon the Police. There are nineteen vacancies, and for the places there were some five hundred applicants, representing as many nationalities as there were places to fill. Each applicant in turn is marched in before the Commissioners, and a series of interrogatories put to him. As reporters are not admitted, the nature of all the interrogatories it is impossible to give. How they stood upon voting is doubtless a leading inquiry. Successful applicants can answer this question.

It is rumored that the District-Attorney and Mr. Brady have agreed to allow the trial of Baker to take place at Hudson. In this case the trial will come off early in December. The Court has as yet made no order in the case.

[Advertisement.]

Announcement Extraordinary.—Messrs. Bergen & Dinger, of the Brown Stone Store, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, would announce to the ladies of this City and its suburbs, and to all strangers visiting or about to visit the City, in accordance with their usual custom at the approaching close of the business season, but in time for those who are preparing for their Summer excursions, that they have determined

To Close Out at an Immense Sacrifice, Their Entire Stock of Rich Fancy and Dress Goods.

In adopting this course they are perfectly satisfied with the loss they must sustain in this general reduction of prices, as it gives them the advantage of presenting to their patrons at each successive season an Entire New Stock, and, actuated by these considerations, they have during the past week marked down in plain figures $100,000 worth of Rich Fancy and Dress Goods, At Least 50 per cent. This, taken into consideration with the fact that these goods are no bankrupt or long accumulated stock, but of the latest importation, Bought at Auction, At an immense loss to importers, Many of which did not realize 50 per cent. on the original cost, shows most conclusively that it is worthy of the attention of all those who are purchasing or anticipate purchasing during the Summer.

To attempt to enumerate each article, and the immense sacrifice caused by the Great Reduction in Prices, would require almost herculean labor; therefore, the simple announcement of the fact must convince a stranger, as it does their present patrons, of what they may expect in the way of Bargains During the Present Sales.

The custom of opening the store at 9 o'clock A. M., and closing at 5 o'clock P. M., in this instance will be dispensed with, in order to enable those who, either from convenience or choice, prefer—during the excessive heat—the cool of the morning or shades of evening to make their purchases. The store will be opened, as usual, from seven o'clock A. M. to nine o'clock P. M., During the Next Thirty Days! after which time this store will be closed until the 1st of September.

Bergen & Dinger, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street.

[Advertisement.]

Picnic Excursions. Travelers and Public Generally.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. [illegible] the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western [illegible] more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, [illegible] which, in case of [illegible] of the kidneys, [illegible] general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the [illegible] on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. Udolpho Wolfe.

[Advertisement.]

We are gratified to announce to our readers a Cathartic Pill (of which see advertisement in our columns) from that justly celebrated Physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer. His Cherry Pectoral, everywhere known as the best remedy ever offered to the public for Coughs, &c., has prepared them to expect that anything from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his Crucibles, and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—Racine Com. Adv.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night is to be a grand gala time at this favorite Theatre. Flags flying, cannon roaring, rockets flying in honor of N. B. Clarke's new and powerful national patriotic Drama, entitled "The Battle of Brandywine, or the Green Riders of Santee," which is to be produced in most gorgeous and magnificent style this evening. The pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" will follow, and the entertainments conclude with the Farce of "A Hole in the Wall." The Box Book, we understand, has been opened for the week.

[Advertisement.]

Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums at Waters', No. 333 Broadway, from eight different manufactories, making the largest assortment in the City; besides a large number of second-hand Pianos, with and without the Æolian, and will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Music at reduced prices.

The Horace Waters' Pianos, says the New-York Evangelist, are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.

[Advertisement.]

New School of Medicine and Pharmacy—The Last Discoveries of the Art of Healing.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. Marin, M. D.

No. 87 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

The Summer Undergarment which has been approved for years, made expressly for warm weather, being light, elastic, durable, gently absorbing perspiration, and therefore cooling, is Rankin's Zephyr Merino. Call, examine and compare.

A. Rankin & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

To Avoid Being Sun Struck.—In the South, to avoid coup de soleil, they place a piece of damp cotton in the hat, between its crown and the wearer's head. This precaution taken, you may walk in the hottest sun with impunity. But those light, easy, tasteful and economical hats sold by Knox, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, need no such cottonings. His hats are all so made as to produce the same excellent effect without it.

[Advertisement.]

Evans' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	4 00
White Duck Suits	4 00
Fancy Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	1 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Notice to the Public.—The clock in Sperry's Building, No. 388 Broadway will be stopped for a few days to enable us to substitute one of greater dimensions and superior finish that we have just completed. We expect to have the new one in operation at the end of the week, when we invite our friends and the public to call and examine it. H. Sperry & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Foley, the well-known Gold Pen Manufacturer, of Broadway, has invented a new style (Patent Elastic) Bank Pen. These Pens are made in a peculiar manner, (both short and long nibs.) They have a cut or slit on both sides of the nib, which gives them an excellent spring, and writes easy, just like the old goose-quill. We have used Foley's Gold Pens in the Times Office for a long time and find them superior to all others.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Ulcers and sores drain the system of its vital energy. Their diseased action is kept up by virulent matter in the vessels of the glands and skin. This matter is neutralized by the disinfecting operation of the Ointment. The Pills cure indigestion in all its forms.

[Advertisement.]

P. L. Rogers' warehouse at this moment contains an assortment of boys' clothing that cannot be matched in the United States. The styles are fresh from Paris; the prices astonishingly low. Parents are invited to inspect the stock. P. L. Rogers, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., opposite Herald and Sun offices.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. Fetridge & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fremont Clubs in Brooklyn.

The Republican young men of Brooklyn have organized a club, under the name of the Rocky Mountain Fremont Club, and have taken rooms in the Franklin Buildings, on the corner of Fulton and Orange-streets. The rooms are to be open every night, and be well supplied with plenty of papers and public documents for the instruction of its members. There will be a public meeting once a week for discussion and oratorical efforts. The temporary officers are G. W. Nicholls, President, and E. M. O'Brien, Secretary.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

There were sixty-eight deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last. Males, 28, females, 40; adults, 24; minors, 44.

Principal Diseases.—Consumption, 9; convulsions and marasmus, 6 each; small-pox, 5; cholera infantum, dropsy in the head, 3 each; congestion of the lungs, croup, typhoid fever, dropsy, 2 each.

The Common Council of Brooklyn, by resolution, have directed the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to put additional cars on the Flushing-avenue and the Hamilton-avenue routes, and also to run their cars on the Hamilton-avenue road until 12 o'clock every night—all for the better accommodation of the public.

Sudden Death.

John Rafford, painter, residing at No. 16 Carll-street, Brooklyn, just after dinner yesterday, seated himself in an out-building, and not returning to the house as soon as was expected, a member of his family went after him and found him dead, sitting upright. Deceased had enjoyed his usual health up to the time of his death. It is supposed that he died from apoplexy.

A male child, three months old, died suddenly at 188 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

Policeman Beaten.

A party of intoxicated Irishmen got into a fight on Saturday night, in Little-street, Brooklyn, when the Second District Police interfered, and several of the officers were severely beaten. The ringleaders were finally secured, and locked up to answer.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Dikeman-street, yesterday morning. Deceased was about 5 feet 7 inches high, 30 to 35 years of age, and had on black pants, heavy boots, blue shirt, white woolen under-shirt, hair black, with side whiskers. There is a scar on the left side of the neck, and India ink marks on the fingers. The body can be seen at the dead house, Canton-street.

Political.

A Fillmore and Donelson club has been organized in the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn. The following officers elected: *President*—John A. Boutelle. *Vice-Presidents*—Jeremiah Carver, Charles Cogswell, C. N. Rivenburg. *Recording Secretary*—L. H. Hart. *Corresponding Secretary*—L. Duhons, Jr. *Treasurer*—A. W. Silkworth.

Body Recovered.

Yesterday morning the body of Wm. Blackwood, of No. 33 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, who mysteriously disappeared about three weeks since, was found at the foot of North Second-street, E. D., in the East River. Coroner Hanford held an inquest, when a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

Horse Thieves.

Two men were arrested in Earle's Hotel, New-York, yesterday morning, by Officers Mathews and Van Wagner, of Brooklyn, on a charge of hiring horses and carriages at different stables in Brooklyn, and disposing of them for their own benefit. The accused parties, who have a great variety of names, were brought to Brooklyn and committed to answer.

The Brooklyn Heights Seminary, Prof. A. Gray, Principal, held its fifth anniversary on Friday evening, at the Seminary Building, Nos. 88 and 90 Montague-street, Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., President of the Trustees, presiding. Reports on the several departments of study and compositions of the graduating class were read by A. H. Dana, Esq., Rev. Mr. Buddington and Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D. Diplomas were conferred on twenty-two young ladies, and the exercises interspersed by the singing of three original odes, composed by members of the graduating class. The reports and compositions gave evidence of thorough discipline in the course of study. This is designed to embrace four years' time, approximating to that of our Colleges for young men. When a third building, now in progress, is completed, the whole Institution will have 75 feet front by 60 feet depth, having an elegant stone front, with garden and recreation grounds in the rear, and will have cost upwards of $60,000. Rev. Dr. Spear is associated as teacher of Intellectual and Moral Science, and Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., gives an annual course of lectures on the evidences of Christianity.

The evening was closed by a pertinent and eloquent farewell address to the graduates by the Principal.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Gas Light Company have made a contract with Messrs. Buckhell & Brick, of Philadelphia, and Dwight of this City, to construct their Works, with eight miles of pipe, extending from Mariner's Harbor to a point about one half-mile south of the residence of Wm. B. Townsend, Esq. The contractors promise to "*light up*" on or before the first day of December next, and to construct "*Model Works*."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, June 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Saiz, Mr. Isaac T. Willis, of Brooklyn, to Miss Annie C., daughter of Duncan Haggart, Esq., of this City.

At Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, June 26, in St. John's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, of New-York, Chauncey Clark and Carrie M., eldest daughter of Frederick Goodell, Esq., of Staten Island.

DIED.

In this City, suddenly, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, widow of the late Richard Cooper, of Canal st.

In this City, on Sunday, June 29, James L., infant son of James L. and Catharine Stewart, aged 3 months, 1 week and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 31 7th-st.

At Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, June 25, Amelia, daughter of Cortlandt and Mary Ann Palmer, aged 2 years and 10 months.

In this City, on Sunday, Robert S., son of Peter T. and Frelove O'Brien, aged 4 years, 9 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 6th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 29, of apoplexy, John Rafford, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the Long Island Lodge, No. 13, I. O. of O. F., and Joppa Lodge, Free Masons, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Carll-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Sunday morning, June 29, Mary, daughter of Anning S. and Julia A. Chittenden, aged 5 years 7 months and 25 days.

At Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Saturday, June 28, while in the employ of Mr. John Dickinson, William Black, native of County Donegal, Ireland, aged 26 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 28.

$5,500 Ohio St. 6s, '56	100	200 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	93¾
10,000 Missouri St. 6s. b10	87¾	10 Milw. & Miss. Rail.	87
1,370 City 5s, '58	96	120 Panama Railroad	105
7,500 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	88¾	250 do. s90	104¾
1,000 Erie R. R. Bs. '75.	83¾	75 Galena & Chic. R.	113¾
1,000 E.R.R.Cv. Bs. '71.	88¾	600 Erie Railroad b10	59¾
40,000 do.	88	1050 do. c	59¾
1,000 H. Riv. R. 3d mt.	67¾	2600 do.	59¾
13,000 do.	67¾	100 do. s15	59¾
2,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	86¾	100 do. b5	59¾
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	100 do. b10	59¾
5,000 do. s30	88¾	100 do. b60	59¾
10,000 do. b60	88¾	1500 do. b10	60
5,000 N. Ia. 1st M. G. L.	86¾	1200 do. b60	59¾
1,000 Chic.&Rk.I.Bds. s	88¾	300 do. s60	59¾
25 Ocean Bank	96	15 do.	60
25 Canton Co.	33¾	200 do. b10	60
300 Nic. Transit Co. s3	10	540 do.	59
10 Bk. Cy. Ld. Co. b10	7	550 do. b3	60
20 Man. Gas Co.	123	1150 do.	59¾
5 Del. & H. Ca Co.	123	50 do. b14	60
5 do.	123¼	100 Reading Railroad b60	92
100 Pa. Coal Co.	101¾	1400 do.	92
50 Cum. Coal Co.	22¾	2000 do. b30	92¾
100 do. s60	22¾	570 do. s30	92
100 do. b60	22¾	125 Mich. Cent. R. R.	92
300 do. b60	22	100 do. b60	93
250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93	100 do. b60	93¾
50 do. s60	92¾	500 do.	93¾
100 do. b60	93	400 do. b30	93¾
50 do. c	93	12 Mich. S. & N. In. R. R.	93¾
100 Clevel. & Tol. Rail.	77¾	350 do.	93¾
225 do.	77	100 do. b60	93¾
250 do.	77¾		
200 do. b60	77¾		

Monday, June 30—A. M.

The past week in Wall-street was one of increased movement and higher prices in the Stock market, and also in the amount of both the exports and receipts of Gold. The general Foreign Trade shows an import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,527,969, against $3,611,345 same week last Summer. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,226,280, against $988,641 same week last year. The Export of Gold, including $688,000 by steamer *Arago* for Havre on Saturday, amounted to $2,493,755, against $1,868,893 same week last season. The deliveries of California Gold by steamer *Illinois* on Saturday amounted to $2,270,868, against $1,678,000 same week last season. The Government office in this City held on Saturday afternoon, to the credit of all its accounts, Gold to the amount of $10,851,484, against $9,961,069 at the close of the previous week. This increase of $890,385, added to the export, as above, would make an apparent difference to the Bank reserve of the week of $2,884,120—the California shipment not having reached Bank until late on Saturday. But the average loss on the statement to be made up this afternoon, compared with the previous exhibit of $17,871,255, is not likely to reduce the sum total below $16,000,000, with $2,270,000 from California to be added at the beginning of the new week.

From the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1855, to the 1st inst., the monthly Custom-House tables made the total of the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of some

small parcels of Foreign Coin	$179,392,000
Add four weeks in June	15,817,160
Total to date	$195,209,160
Against same time last year	151,007,660
Increase to date	$44,1[illegible],500

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including the reexport of Foreign articles, amounted, according to the same tables, to

tables, to	$71,112,000
Add four weeks in June	6,214,546
Total to date	$77,327,546
Against same in 1855	62,337,984
Increase to date	$15,989,562

The Exports of Specie, for same period,

amounted to	$20,465,000
Add four weeks in June	4,288,578
Total to date	$24,753,578
Against same time 1855	38,044,599
Decrease to date	$13,291,021

The deliveries of California Gold from the first of the Treasury year to the 1st inst.,

were	$37,756,515
Add four weeks in June	4,222,589
Total to date	41,979,104
Against same time last year	41,924,030
Increase this year	$55,074

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:—

	1855.		1856.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	4,150	$189,000	3,691	$203,5[illegible]9
Flour, bbls.	6,694	55,084	53,850	386,412
Corn Meal, bbls.	592	2,138	1,370	3,846
Wheat, bushels	1,485	3,564	141,283	223,450
Corn, bushels	106,639	106,916	36,440	22,163
Pork, bbls. and tcs.	402	5,063	736	13,404
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	503	9,341	376	4,907
Total Produce		$333,364		$810,450
Miscellaneous		655,317		415,750
Total exp's for the week		$988,641		$1,226,280

The rise on the official Stock list at the Brokers' Board during the week, is equal to 2⅝ ℘ cent. on Erie shares, with which the other Roads sympathized to the extent of 1@1½ ℘ cent. State Stocks also improved 2 ℘ cent., and there was a better business done than usual of late, in Railway Bonds of established currency at an advance of 1@1½ ℘ cent. The general market closed very firm on Saturday, and the particular movement in Erie reached a degree of speculative excitement which is without a parallel since the early part of February last, when 60 ℘ cent. was reached for a day or two. The transactions in this Stock on Friday, including private sales, were scarcely short of 20,000 shares, and on Saturday, although the business of the day closed at 1 o'clock, the sales were over 15,000 shares. The Board list alone, for the two days, records 24,000 shares. The price left off 59⅞ ℘ cent. after 60 ℘ cent. was paid. There is a Street rumor that the French speculators in Paris, who revolve around the famous *Credit Mobilier*, have sent out large orders for the Stock, but we trace no other authority for this than the accidental circumstance that one of the partners of the Continental firm of Marie & Kane, who are the heaviest buyers of Erie, is now in Paris. Undoubtedly, however, the movement is backed by strong parties, as it is encouraged by a traffic on the Road this month which will far exceed that of any previous June. The Western Road shares, and New-York Central and Reading are all firm, and the speculation which set in last Monday looks like extending itself through the next week or two.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR TWO WEEKS.

	Monday, June 16.	Saturday, June 21.	Monday, June 23.	Saturday, June 28.
N. Y. Central	90¾	91⅛	93	93
Erie	55¾	57⅛	58¾	59⅞
Reading	89¾	90⅛	91⅜	92
Toledo	73⅜	75⅜	77	77⅛
Galena	110¾	112½	112¾	113⅜
Michigan Central	95⅞	94⅞	ex.d.93	ex.d.93⅜
Southern Michigan	95¾	97	98⅛	99⅜
Panama	106⅛	105	105¼	105
Illinois Centrals	96	96⅝	98	98¾
Virginia	95	95⅜	96½	97⅜
Missouris	84⅜	85⅜	87	87⅜
Transit Company	11	10⅞	10½	10
Cleveland & Pittsburg	62	63	65	65
Hudson River	29	32	33¾	33¾
Rock Island	91	91¾	93	93⅞
Milwaukee	83	84	86	87
Pennsylvania Coal	102¾	101	101¾	102

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. remove to-day to their new and superb Banking House on the corner of Nassau and Pine streets, opposite the Custom House, and only one block from Wall-street. The banking room is on the first floor, and beside being one of the most comfortable and commodious establishments for the business in New-York, is fitted up with a taste in design and ornament and a completeness in the interior arrangement, that reflects the highest credit upon the opulent firm who are to occupy it.

The Phenix Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent. The North River Bank a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Road a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable in the Income Bonds of the Company. The Great Western Insurance Company have advertised to pay 7 ℘ cent. interest on their capital on or after 1st July. The Ohio Trust Company at their New-York office will pay the July interest on the bonds of the city of Wheeling, issued to the Hempfield and Marietta Roads; on the bonds of Sciota County; town of Elyria; city of Dayton; Dayton Township; Clay, German, Orange, Monroe, and Salem Townships, all in Ohio; on the bonds of the Cincinnati Gas Company; and on the bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg and Hillsboro' Roads. The Ohio State interest is paid by S. T. Bull, Transfer Agent at the office of the Ohio Trust. Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. pay the July interest on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad mortgage bonds. The bonds of the cities of Pittsburg and Alleghany, and of the counties of Stark and Richland, Ohio. Also, the semi-annual interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The coupons on the six ℘ cent. bonds of the city of Covington. The semi-annual interest on the first mortgage bonds and the real estate bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company. The semi-annual interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company. The bonds of the State of Indiana for banking purposes. The bonds of Chillicothe for the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. The bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. The bonds of Harmer, Ohio, for the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. The bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, for the Cleveland and Cincinnati Railroad. The bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, for the Columbus and Xenia Road. The bonds of Green County, Ohio, for the same. The bonds of Ross County, for the Marietta and Cincinnati Road. The bonds of Athens County, Ohio, for the same. The bonds of Washington County, for the same. The semi-annual interest on the bonds of the City of Pittsburg, and the bonds of the County of Alleghany. The semi-annual dividend of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The July interest on the bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, will be paid by the Bank of the Republic. The Madison County Alabama Bonds, July interest, will be paid at the Bank of America.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—YEAR'S BUSINESS TO JUNE 1.

To balance of this account, June 1, 1855		$236,787
To receipts of Road from June 1, 1855		2,878,871
Total		$3,115,658
Dividend June 18, 1855, 4 ℘ cent.	$240,980	
Dividend Dec. 19, 1855, 6 ℘ cent.	361,860	
Operating and interest account	2,045,457	—2,648,297
Balance to credit of Income account		$466,761

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Passengers	$855,917	$1,340,409	$1,497,854
Freight	673,019	900,446	1,309,924
Miscellaneous	50,475	65,428	92,661
Gross earnings	$1,579,412	$2,315,283	$2,900,442
Expenses	903,944	1,335,627	1,571,617
Net earnings	$675,468	$979,656	$1,328,8[illegible]4

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place on Monday at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana.

From the National Intelligencer.

There has been some difficulty amongst purchasers of sugar in understanding the cause of the high price maintained by this article of necessity for some time past. This is explained by Mr. Slidell's movement in the Senate, on Thursday last, on the subject of giving aid to the sugar planters of the United States. Mr. Slidell stated a fact of no small importance to the country at large. He said that the sugar crop of Louisiana for several years past has fallen off from four hundred and sixty or seventy thousand hogsheads to, probably, this year not more than one hundred and twenty thousand hogsheads. One cause which gives rise to great apprehensions on the part of the planters of Louisiana is the supposed deterioration of the cane. It cannot be planted from the seed, but must be reproduced from the cane itself, which germinates from the eyes. It is necessary to introduce new plants, and to do this conveniently vessels must pass directly to where the cane is to be planted, so as to avoid frequent handling, which destroys the eyes of the cane. The Senate, in view of this information, very readily passed, on Mr. Slidell's motion, a joint resolution to authorize vessels so to pass without unloading at New-Orleans. Mr. S. also asked an inquiry, which was granted, that the Committee on Agriculture report upon the expediency of making a specific appropriation for the importation of seed sugar-cane for gratuitous distribution to the planters of the United States.

As this is a subject of general interest to the country, it is to be hoped that no constitutional impediments will be allowed to thwart a purpose so decidedly beneficial and expedient. Secretary Dobbin, with a commendable solicitude on this subject, has suggested the idea that our ships-of-war might, without detriment to the public service, bring home specimens of cane, and he has given instructions to that effect. Mr. Browne, the able Superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau, has also made some valuable suggestions on the subject.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. June 21.	Loans. June 14.	Specie. June 21.	Specie. June 14.
Citizens' Bk.	$4,184,917	$4,190,180	$3,221,180	$3,273,357
Canal Bank	1,584,580	1,599,090	808,072	839,043
Louisiana	3,094,776	2,977,722	1,684,166	1,820,727
La. State	3,974,822	4,026,606	1,646,683	1,547,747
Mech. & Trds.	889,586	860,416	235,746	255,126
Bk. of N. O.	1,442,882	1,420,685	240,360	303,756
Southern Bk.	158,936	150,986	160,890	129,077
Union Bank	1,099,825	1,100,546	544,858	439,464
Total	16,325,245	16,326,196	$7,387,528	$7,707,735
	Decrease	$39,951	Decrease	$120,208

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. June 21.	Circulation. June 14.	Deposits. June 21.	Deposits. June 14.
Citizens' B'k	$2,116,775	$2,077,105	$3,420,939	$3,596,371
Canal Bank	1,140,660	1,160,180	977,780	1,007,160
Louisiana	1,037,619	994,669	2,980,589	3,185,955
Louis. State	1,640,835	1,659,000	3,460,508	3,797,273
Mech. & Tra.	392,955	418,940	734,659	755,177
B'k N. Orl's	377,945	569,565	854,476	899,479
Southe'n B'k	263,695	212,415	169,037	214,228
Union Bank	682,810	627,615	1,009,676	1,163,587
Total	$6,743,624	$6,718,049	$13,586,663	$14,968,534
	Increase	$25,[illegible]	Decrease	$[illegible],271

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of Exchange held by the various Banks, and also the sums due to distant Banks, as compared with last week, the latter being comprised in the table of deposits, as shown above:

Banks.	Exchange. June 21.	Exchange. June 14.	Due Dist. Bank. June 21.	Due Dist. Bank. June 14.
Citizens	946,266	1,316,393	133,343	107,415
Canal	940,978	868,056	158,886	192,277
Louisiana State	943,845	984,244	365,816	328,080
Mec. & Traders	499,099	510,384	141,142	125,849
Bank of New O.	430,117	489,905	31,855	34,652
Southern	198,993	427,561	50,585	31,161
Union	714,545	761,050	....	....
Total	610,198	717,973	96,890	93,116
	5,333,390	6,018,348	987,969	965,612
	Decrease	689,[illegible]	Increase	4,072

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The anthracite coal trade is kept up at the mines with considerable spirit, the tonnage by the three old lines reaching 131,227 tons, something less than last week, but still a heavy business, and especially so by the Reading and Lehigh.

There were shipped by the Lehigh, for the week ending on Saturday last, 43,460 tons, and for the season, 388,290 tons—thus gradually regaining what was lost by the late opening of the navigation.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company shows a falling off in tonnage, as compared with last week, of about 25 ℘ cent. The tonnage for the week ending on Thursday last is but 24,027 tons, and for the season to the same time 402,874 tons, against 432,995 tons to same time last year.

The Reading Railroad, for the week ending on Thursday, reports the very large tonnage of 64,770 tons, and for the season to the same time, 1,004,044 tons, against 1,104,418 tons to the same time last year—showing a loss of little over one hundred thousand tons to corresponding time last year.

There is a fair supply of vessels, but not so much demand for coal as we think there should be, all circumstances considered.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, June 28—P. M.

Flour is firm; sales to-day 1,000 bbls., at $5 50@$5 56 for good Illinois and choice Wisconsin, and $5 24@$5 75 for do. Ohio, Iowa and Indiana, and $6@$6 25 for extra. Wheat is held above buyers' views. Corn active; sales to-day 70,000 bushels at 33c.@35c. for unsound. Oats are firmer; sales to-day 10,000 bushels at 32c., delivered. Canal Freights—Unchanged. Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day, 2,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 Wheat, 91,000 Corn. Canal *Exports for same time*—20,000 bushels Wheat; 48,000 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Saturday, June 28—P. M.

Wheat dull, sales 3,000 bushels fair White Canadian at $1 50@$1 52½. Corn quiet. *Canal Freights*—Firm, owing to scarcity of boats. Wheat 12½c.@13c., and Corn 10½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,200 bushels Wheat, 15,000 Corn, 7,000 Rye. *Canal Exports*—3,800 Wheat, 20,500 Corn, 5,400 Oats, 16,000 Rye.

Providence, Saturday, June 28.

Cotton market unchanged. Sales about 1,500 bales. Wool remains quiet at former rates. Sales 45,000 lbs. Printing Cloths active; prices firm. Sales 70,000 pieces.

Imports at Boston.

Boston, Saturday, June 28.

The following list embraces the imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending June 27:

Dry Goods	$190,688	Madder	$32,840
Iron and Steel	60,151	Copper in pigs	85,128
Sugar	114,740	Copper Ore	37,168
Molasses	78,827	Other articles	340,332
Wool	90,688		
Total			$1,030,560

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 28.

Stocks lower. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83¼; Reading Railroad, 46; Long Island Railroad, 13; Morris Canal, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. Cipriani and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moran, 3 children and 2 servants, Miss M. Moran, Master C. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frischer, Miss E. F. Frischer, Miss S. Frischer, Miss M. H. Frischer, Miss M. F. Frischer and maid, Miss Gocon, A. A. Williams and 3 children, C. Holmes, Mr. Fanshawe, Dr. H. M. Haig, Z. Dederick, Capt. Boumand, N. D. Walker, Thomas D. Day, Marcus Cone, J. M. Wilson, Ed. Magnan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gracie, Miss. E. Gracie, H. Oppenheim, John Jaget, Major J. A. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rescousn, child and nurse, Mrs. Ferret, Miss C. Guerin, F. Elyade, F. Auzonde, R. F. Smith, M. Perelli, Mr. and Mrs. R. Manton, 3 children and servant, Miss J. Manton, Mrs. J. March and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Biletean and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Decoppet and child, T. Guilhon Decoppet, R. H. Greenough, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Lobel and 3 servants, E. H. Frost, T. G. Parker, T. F. Guion, W. Remsifercs, G. Hub'er, Mrs. F. Ochs, N. Santos, Mrs. C. C. Cambreling, Gen. D'Evraux and servant, Col. H. Sparks, lady and servant, Mrs. Lamb and 2 daughters, Mrs. Chas. C. Grogan, Mrs. Brandiges, S. Lavis, V. Friquet, Miss Green, Miss E. Brunner, J. Sorrel and son, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Berry, Miss A. Sorrel, Miss Z. Sorrel, Miss Williams, Miss Bell, J. L. Williams and brother, Mr. Berry, Mr. Be'l, A. Martian, W. H. Giddings, T. Gomez, A. Wolcott, A. Fillet, S. B. Pandolfie, A. Tosi, Mrs. Maroteau and daughter, Dr. F. T. Miles, Dr. P. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Handy, Mr. and Mrs. Guinebault, Mrs. G. S. Pandolfine, L. A. Guillemen, Mrs. Manani and child, R. B. Haviland, Mrs. D. James, 2 daughters and servant, J. Leman, Mrs. J. Leman, L. E. Strann, E. F. Shutter, A. Fisk, H. Briangue, P. Begneat, Mr. Bever, G. S. Schmidt, W. Hart, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Berard, child and nurse, H. Bueger, Mr. Caloe, A. Boisblanc, Ed. Duncorman, J. J. Lyons, J. H. Cumsby, Mr. Victor and child, J. H. Sivich, Mr. Sabat, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rodofson, E. Antet, D. Godfroy, F. Schmidt, Mrs. Roche, Mrs. Sinthelmer, Mrs. Arnold, T. Segur, lady and child, N. Segur, Mr. Preston and 2 children, A. Jaquet, N. Want, L. Chavanne, J. Heiskin, N. Obelstein, Wm. Schuyler, B. Jost, Chas. Alt, J. Lounder, J. Loubell, P. Cemteine, Mr. Ludam, N. Alexander, Mrs. Ludam, A. McShay, B. Lemon, Miss Benn, Mrs. J. Levy, W. B. Frasse, Capt. Genet, R. Minn, A. M. Francis, M. Malenthen, H. F. Parker, S. Paytamale and 2 children, F. Bille, Dr. Alland, Dr. Yardin, A. Gay, J. Guys, B. Moller, G. Caten, C. Adler, Thomas Betts, L. Deloche, Mrs. Gasblet, E. Avegno, Mr. Evans, Faustin Cantoul, Mrs. Forman, H. Cemora. Total, 250.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk and Richmond—S. F. Skinner, G. Speat, E. P. Cayce, N. D. Bayce, Alex. Gould, O. A. Lake, E. Mitchell, W. E. Odgie, Daniel H. Carpenter, A. Ellison, A. F. Benedict, O. G. Clag, T. D. Miller, J. Boissean, Charles F. Goodwyn, W. P. Gett, R. Barnack, N. Vianeato, John Freeland, two Misses Freeland, Miss N. Capenton, Miss M. Patton, Miss N. McVea, W. S. Brownley and lady, Miss Brame, Miss R. Brown, R. Stokes and lady, Miss E. Beirne, Miss S. Beirne, Mrs. E. Brown, E. Bosrum, Wm. McLean, R. J. Longee and lady, J. L. Patteson, Miss L. B. Cooke, Miss S. B. Cooke, Philip St. George Cocke and lady, Miss Willink, W. F. Willink and son, and 16 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Wm. Bell, P. S. Briggs, Jr., Mr. Westendorf, J. E. Nesen, Gen. D. Sargent, A. W. Brightman, Mrs. Augusta Kimpson and child, A. Penns, John McDonnell, J. F. Raymond, Susan P. Barrows, Thos. B. George, G. Wells, J. Waterson, E. Blake, G. M. Blake, James Reumsey, James Adams, D. Dove, G. Goodman, Thos. Smith, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall—C. F. Fargo, S. W. Tichnor, B. Vanlean, H. F. Lewis, Mrs. Brndan, Charles Roberts, W. F. Dow, H. C. Howard, R. N. Emerson, Mrs. Amesbury, P. Tukey, lady, son and infant, A. H. Sacath, Mrs. Redd, L. Pierce, L. L. Batchelder, W. R. Witherell, F. Cummings, D. J. Baker, I. Meyers, L. Pickering and lady, Mrs. Sidwell, A. B. Yeoman, H. Crohan, A. Putnam, C. E. Carter, [illegible] and lady, [illegible] Eder, [illegible] Edward Sumner, Mrs. Byrnes and child, [illegible] E. H. Wheeler, D. B. Norton, [illegible] C. H. Clark, [illegible] and child, Lieut. J. C. Bonny Castle, U. S. A., [illegible] Goods, Mrs. White, 3 children and servant, [illegible] children and servant, Mrs. Brooks and child, [illegible] Wilson, [illegible] Cross, Esq., [illegible] Woodman, Mrs. [illegible] and 2 children, Miss E. Dyer, [illegible] J. B. Robinson, W. Berry, [illegible] Jackson, A. Riker, Wm. Cahill, [illegible] W. Ritchie, lady and 3 children, C. C. Davis, lady and children, G. Ross, lady and child, M. Rose and [illegible] Mrs. Williams and 4 children, D. Campbell, W. [illegible] son, W. D. Blanchard, C. Sweetman, [illegible] Moneyman, I. J. Nichols, H. Woods, H. Hadley, L. Cox, John Gross, B. Palmer, Wm. Lewis, A. H. Cady, J. H. Ball, L. M. Russell, F. T. Nye, R. Harris, F. W. Harris, Mrs. Howes, E. Love, W. Love, S. White, F. W. White, M. Neal, G. Spear, G. Allen, R. Harris, J. H. Dewey, A. Dewey, T. Jones, G. E. Bartlett, J. C. Bradford, and [illegible] in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—Jas. Harrison, [illegible] Mrs. Hunt and 2 children, Mr. Hammer, [illegible] Mrs. Hamerage, Mrs. K. Sommet and infant, [illegible] Forbes, Mrs. V. Simons, J. B. Jenne, [illegible] H. S. Seines, Mr. J. Jacobs, [illegible] 3 children, Mrs. R. F. Emery, Mrs. W. G. Vetner, [illegible] lady and child, J. and W. Montgomery, [illegible] Miss Smiales, Mr. Mullandon and lady, Dr. Louis, Miss Louis, J. R. Reed, J. Halsted, W. Mealy and lady, Mrs. D. Duponte and family, H. Vidrines, lady and 3 children and servant, I. Manuel Barthe, Mrs. M. Dorsey and child, J. F. Ojo and lady, Mrs. Lovest and infant, [illegible] Mrs. D. Sesar, Francis Susel, A. Fruble, [illegible] W. S. Crawford, Miss Louisa D'Arcy, and 21 in the steerage. From Havana—J. D. Duquesne, U. Ferrer and daughter, P. M. de Cordova and son, P. Barrinas, J. Dora, B. Prados, M. Alvarez, J. F. Delgado, J. F. Foster, H. V. Culloch, P. Michel, M. P. Caldwell, J. Caldwell, C. J. Helm, E. J. Hoeffer, S. Lloyd, Thos. L. Lord, F. Barrie, A. Smith and 21 in the steerage.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Mrs. B. Legare and 3 children, Mrs. Briggs and 2 children, G. T. Campbell, M. Gorman, G. F. Mindell, Miss B. Campbell, O. E. Kellog, W. Hunt, M. Grant, G. E. Trenholm, Miss Hill, Miss Wright, Miss Reed, D. B. Denning and lady, W. Tuttle, S. H. Sabley, and 21 in the steerage.

In ship R. B. Palmer, from Shanghae—Rev. H. V. Rankin, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Dearborn, Ms. Carbarl, Mr. Richards, Mr. Paints, Miss Jones, Mr. Hong, Dr. Kelley and lady.

In bark Montezuma, from Demerara—J. G. McKeeh, E. Haddes, Miss Jones, Miss Armstrong.

In steamship Alma, from Havre—[illegible] Bakeman, lady and daughter, W. F. Gaills, M. Hubert, M. Cahn, Madame Cahn, Armand Cahn, Helene Cahn, M. Bouird, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Trianon, Mlle. Trianon, Mr. Rochefort, Mr. Lemaire, Mlle. Zoland, and 19 in the steerage.

In brig Devonshire, from Bermuda—Thomas M. Sargent.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.					
Sun rises	4 31	Sun sets	7 35	Moon rises	[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook	4 29	Gov. Island	7 14	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, [illegible] Pleasants; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Constitution, Mulliner, Liverpool, C. Carow; [illegible] Holmes, Griffith, New-Orleans, [illegible] Perez, [illegible] London, [illegible] Hamburg, [illegible] Co.; Pam Flora, Maginn, City Point, [illegible] Marco Polo, [illegible] rano, Morse, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Barks Architect, Bailey, Matanzas, C. Dubois, [illegible] Gooding, Matanzas, Russell & Vining.

Brigs [illegible] Walton, Holt, Philadelphia, J. Dubois & Co.; [illegible] (Br.) Davison, [illegible] Conklin, Jacksonville, G. B. Parker.

Schooners Wake, McCready, Wilmington, [illegible] Alexander, [illegible] Thompson, New-Haven, [illegible] Baltimore, Mallory, Lord & Quackenbush; [illegible] ley, Newburyport, Merrill & Abbott; [illegible] son, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; [illegible] phia, Jas. Hand; [illegible] rill & Abbott; [illegible] Dolphin, Weeks, City Point, [illegible] Taylor, Savannah, [illegible] Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; [illegible] Merrill & Abbott; [illegible] Doliver & Potter.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Providence, master.

Propellers Westernport, Berry, Portland, [illegible] Bolton, Morley, [illegible] Berrien, Green, Baltimore, J. Ellis.

Barge Alice, Baker, Baltimore, W. E. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship Philadelphia, McGowan, New-Orleans June 20, and Havana 23d, with mdse. and passengers, to [illegible] at 3 P. M., lat. 34 12, lon. 54 28, passed ship [illegible]

Steamship Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall June [illegible] mails, specie and passengers, to [illegible]

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston [illegible] mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark [illegible] (of Fall River) Gray, Baltimore [illegible] with coal to master.

Brig Geo. Whitney, (of Philadelphia,) Baker, [illegible] 16 ds., with sugar, &c. to J. W. Elwell & Co. [illegible] with brigs Vulcan and W. Grandin, for New-York.

Brig Ancilla, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Knowlton, [illegible] with [illegible] to master.

Schr. Charles May, Bush, Norfolk 3 ds. with wood.

Schr. Banner, Bartlett, New-Rochelle, in ballast.

Schr. M. L. Hall Cox, Portland, Conn.

Propeller Mount Savage, Watson, Baltimore, 34 hours, with mdse. to John Riley.

Arrived.....Sunday, June 29.

Steamship Alma, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre, June 5, via Southampton June 14, with mdse. and 34 passengers to H. M. & E. D. Porter & Co. June 17, lat. 48 59, lon. 17 39 W., spoke ship Plumbourgeois, La Rochelle, [illegible] lat. 46 30 N., lon. 18 14 W., spoke an Am. packet ship [illegible] with letter U. and sig. [illegible] June 22, lat. 42 18 N., lon. [illegible] W., spoke Am. ship R. C. Scranton, [illegible] June 25, lat. 42 20 N., lon. 54 50 W., spoke Am. ship Union, [illegible] Same day, lat. 42 35 N., lon. 56 W., spoke English bark Stephen, [illegible]

Ship N. B. Palmer, (clipper,) Low, Shanghae March 23, with teas and silks to A. A. Low & Bros. May 22, hove to off St. Helena for provisions. No date, lat. 31 30 S., lon. 31 47 E., spoke ship Gray Feather, from Bombay for Falmouth. No date, lat. 1 36 S., lon. 32 W., saw ship J. Godfrey, hence for ——, 34 days out. April 2, Augustus A. Dearborn died, aged 6 years and 8 months. March 26, Mary T. Kelly, infant, died. Have had light and head winds all the passage.

Bark Montezuma, (of New-Haven,) Lisk, Demerara June 11, with children to Smith & Tuttle.

Bark Ziden, (of Lubec,) Davis, Salinas, W. C. A., 30 ds., with hides, &c. to E. R. Ware.

Brig W. H. Grotes, (of Boston,) Webber, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Storr & Stevens.

Brig Townsend Jones, Pierce, Savanilla 13th inst., with hides, bark, &c., to P. Spofford.

Brig Lauretta, (of Freeport,) Merrill, Frontera de Tabasco May 23, with fustic, &c., to A. Patrullo—vessel to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Crimea, Snow, Nuevitas June 15, with mahogany, cedar, &c. to T. Owen & Sons.

Brig G. T. Ward, (of Mystic,) Burrows, Apalachicola June 14, with cotton, &c. to Brodie & Pettis.

Brig Devonshire, (Br.,) Pruddon, Hamilton, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes, &c. to Pendleton & Jones.

Brig Lisidor, (Port.,) Oliveira, Lisbon 45 ds., with salt and gum copal to L. E. Amsinck.

Schr. Mary and Susan, (Br.,) Kelly, Harbor Island 9 ds., with pineapples, bananas, watermelons, &c., to Miller & Luther.

Schr. Howard, (of Charleston,) MacDougal, Charleston 6 ds., with rice to Brewer & Caldwell—vessel to J. V. Onatavia & Co.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Hughes, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Propeller Charles Osgood, Smith, Providence.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago, Lines, Havre; Jamestown, Norfolk; James Adger, Charleston; Knoxville, Savannah.

Ships Washington, Liverpool; Silas Holmes, New-Orleans.

Below.

Ship Lochiel, (Br.,) Robertson, Tralee May 25, with passengers. (By pilot boat J. A. Westervelt.)

Memoranda.

The ship Harvard, of Boston, Capt. Dabney, with a cargo of rice from Calcutta, bound to Boston, put in to Cape Town May 6, leaky.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 29—Arr., steamer Palmetto, Wilson, Philadelphia; ship Flying Childers, White, New-York; bark Sumpter, Humphreys, London; brigs Greyhound, Pierce, and Orinoco, Johnson, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

June 7, lat. 14 28 N., lon. 33 W., whaling bark Sisley, of and for New-London.

June 7, lat. 22 25, lon. 41 05, ship Game Cock.

June 12, lat. 29 40, lon. 68 10, bark Houston, 12 ds. from Galveston for Havre.

June 15, lat. 24 20, lon. 68 40, [illegible] from New-Orleans for Cadiz.

June 19, lat. 25, lon. [illegible] brig Thomas S. Wilson, from Philadelphia for Laguna.

June 21, lat. 32 30, lon. 74 10, bark Ellen Stevens, [illegible]

June 24, lat. 35 30, lon. 74 30, was seen bark J. A. Churchill, with jibboom gone, &c.

June 24, 34 37, lon. 75 50, bark N. C. Buchanan, of New-York, with loss of jibboom, for the east.

June 22, lat. 36, lon. 66, whaling schr. Richard, of Provincetown, all well.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, June 20, barks F. A. Perley, for New-York in 4 days; C. Chapman, do.; Alexander, do.

At Bathurst, W. C. A., June 4, bark Tarlo, for Boston in 2 days, to load for Salem; brigs Eycoston, for New-York; Onward, for Sierra Leone.

At Savanilla, June 13, bark [illegible] for Carthagena, in a few days; brig Chinchilla, loading for Aspinwall.